THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 121

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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The March of the Nations

by Rufus Steele

Inflationists See Hope Grow

Soviet Protests C. E. R. Misuse

Army and Navy Cuts Impend

Austria Says Rome Talks Help

Finland Opposes Two Tongues

Steam Plane Flies in Silence

CONGRESS shows a strong trend toward monetary inflation. The Wheeler proposal to remonetize silver at 16 to 1 is beaten in the Senate, but only after the opposition of the President is announced by Senator Robinson to hold back wavering votes. The Wheeler plan, brought forward as an amendment to the agriculture relief bill, records 33 in favor to 43 against. The Democratic vote is favorable. The considerable accession of strength since the same measure was up in January leads to the belief that among the new members feeling is strong for some form of currency inflation. Echoes of William Jennings Bryan and "free silver" meet a first rebuff—But as in those other days they are expected to bob up again.

¶ Manchurian railroad affairs threaten trouble between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Japanese Ambassador at Moscow advises his Foreign Office of the Soviet's strong protest against Japan in supporting seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Manchoukuo. Moscow reminds that it consented to use of this railroad for transportation of Japanese troops on condition that Japan protect Soviet interests in the road. The pledge is said not to have been kept and the road crippled financially by failure to pay the fares of the soldiers—But Tokyo says, in what seems like true irony, that Moscow must tell its troubles to unrecognized Manchoukuo.

¶ The Administration considers a cut of $144,000,000 in the War Department budget for the next fiscal year. This represents a $90,000,000 reduction in military activities and one of $54,000,000 in rivers and harbors improvement. Involved is the retirement of about 3000 officers and nearly 15,000 enlisted men. As soon as he has finished with the army, Budget Director Douglass is expected to eliminate $70,000,000 from the navy budget—These grave cuts in the defensive arms call for straight reasoning, sound acting.

¶ Austria believes Italy will back up no Austro-German political union. Premier Dollfuss returns to Vienna after a week in Rome and gives the impression that he and Vice-Chancellor von Papen of Germany did not win over Premier Mussolini to approval of anything savoring of Anschluss. But Dollfuss calls Il Duce a strong friend upon whom Austria can count for support in international negotiations. The Rome parley has brought a sense of relief—Austria feels it can pursue a course of moderate conservatism under its neighbors' protection.

¶ The U. S. Senate passes the bill allowing the President to negotiate and set up embargoes on arms by 253 to 109. The vote may be regarded as giving the Roosevelt Administration the first victory in its program for international coöperation. The measure was bitterly fought by members who are always cold to international unity and by those who have the interests of the arms manufacturers at heart. If the Senate concurs, European powers may be able to take America seriously when it cries for disarmament—It will have shown its earnestness by forgoing profit on slaughter machines.

¶ Finland is in the midst of a "language war." A strong movement is on foot to minimize Swedish until Finland can have only its own tongue. The 350,000 Swedes living in the country make strong protest. The movement began at the University of Helsingfors, where the student has long been able to elect the language in which he would take his courses. In the Diet both languages are used. Officials speak both. Since Finland achieved its independence in 1918 it has had a steadily growing ambition—It wants a modern culture all its shining own.

¶ Mexico registers a change of heart toward Josephus Daniels, new American Ambassador, whose coming was opposed by radical students. He is received by Foreign Minister Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc and auspiciously begins his service. The students explain their recanting—They liked the Ambassador's frank opening speech.

¶ Oakland (California) witnesses successful trials of a steam-powered airplane. William J. and George Besler fly their machine two minutes after the boiler is fired, make quick take-offs, and claim a speed of 100 miles an hour, with 40 cents worth of fuel oil driving the plane that far. Landings are made at 50-mile speed and the plane stopped still in 100 feet by reversing the engine and running the propeller backward. An astonishing feature is silence. For the first time an aviator talks to the crowd on the ground as he sails over them—A phonograph may have to be carried to croon to the flier.

Taxis in Amsterdam Cheaper Than Trams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

TAXIS at cheaper rates than street cars are plying for hire here. A uniform fare of 10 cents for any ride within the boundaries of the city has been introduced by a new taxi company, with small cars to carry three passengers.

This compares with 11 cents for a corresponding ride on the local municipal tramway lines. If three persons employ the services of one of these new taxis, each of them has to pay the 10-cent fare.

Japan Implicated By Soviet in Plan To Seize Railway

Protest Accuses Tokyo of Openly Flouting Russian Rights in Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 18—The Chinese Eastern Railway case appears to be assuming serious proportions. Mr. Tamekichi Ota, Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, telegraphed Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, today that Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Foreign Minister, had delivered to him a lengthy protest, indirectly intimating that Japan was supporting a Manchoukuo plan to seize the railway, in which Russia has a part interest. The Soviet asserts that Japan early in the Manchurian incident, promised to protect the Soviet's rights in the railway, on the strength of which the Soviet had consented to the railway's transporting Japanese troops.

However, Japan was now supporting Manchoukuo, which was openly flouting the Soviet's rights on the railway, and so far Japan had not paid for the transport of its soldiers, which seriously affected the railway's receipts. The communication recalls that Japan assumed responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria, but was not fulfilling this pledge, as was proved by its failure to suppress repeated acts of banditry along the railway, especially railways of the east branch.

The Soviet reiterates that the rolling stock and other equipment removed from the railway into Russian territory is the property of the Soviet state railways, so that Russia is entirely within its rights in removing such equipment.

It is expected that the full text of the protest will be received immediately. An official spokesman said Japan was not inclined to give any detailed reply, merely asserting that the questions of the railway are solely between Russia and Manchoukuo. Such a protest has been expected for some time, but it is unlikely to serve any purpose other than that of presenting the Russian case to the world. The diplomats still feel that Manchoukuo is determined to operate the railway as it sees fit and Japan is inclined to tolerate this plan. It is not believed that Russia is prepared to make any show of force in an effort to recover its rights.

New Orleans Starts To Wave Out Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 18—A city-wide "Let's Go" movement, formed to stimulate trade and hasten the return of more prosperous days, got under way officially here last night with a parade participated in by business, civic and social interests.

The movement, sponsored by business interests of the city and the Association of Commerce, carries the slogan, "Do Something, Buy Something, Build Something, Sell Something."

Today, and throughout the duration of the movement, merchants and business houses will display large "Let's Go" flags on the sidewalks and store fronts. In addition special sales by retail merchants will be held this week as part of the general program. Special values are offered as a means of stimulating buying.

The campaign is intended to encourage business activity of all sorts. Mayor T. Semms Walmsley in a special proclamation called upon the people of New Orleans of all occupations and affiliations to unite in this movement for increased activity.

Haverford College Bars Beer as Intoxicating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—Beer is intoxicating, and as such, is forbidden to students of Haverford College on the same grounds as those of other intoxicants, according to an announcement of Mr. Henry H. Tatnall Brown Jr., dean of the college. The law is to be strictly enforced by the college authorities, the students' association having voluntarily relinquished that job to the administration.

"We will enforce the rules against intoxicants, including beer, contrary enactments of the United States Congress notwithstanding. We are not going to make a farce of it. If a man comes back with a bottle of beer he will be just as liable to the penalty of suspension or expulsion as if he came back with a bottle of gin or whisky," the announcement said.

British Prisoners Affirm Innocence In Moscow Court

MacDonald Alone Admits Charges of Sabotage and Bribery

MOSCOW, April 18 (AP)—Just before the court retired today to consider its verdict in the Metropolitan-Vickers sabotage case, William H. MacDonald reiterated his guilt, all the other British prisoners stoutly affirmed their innocence, and all the Russian defendants abjectly threw themselves on the mercy of the court, admitting the charges against them.

These varying statements were made individually to the court by each of the defendants just before the judges retired to make their decision.

Moving to the microphone in front of the judges' stand, MacDonald—the first of the British defendants called on—looked at Judge Vassili Ulrich squarely in the eye, and in Russian declared:

"I confessed and I have nothing to add."

Cushny Calls Evidence Flimsy

John Cushny, the next Englishman, spoke in English as did the remainder of his British colleagues. He said to the court:

"I have said all through that I am not guilty. Not a shred of qualified evidence was brought against me and, whatever the verdict, I shall leave this court an honest man as I came into it."

Charles Nordwall was the next to make his declaration.

"It was very painful for me to listen to the prosecutor," he said. "I take interest only in my work and always try to do my best. I always supported Soviet building plans and helped them every way I could."

Vigorous Defenses Made

Speaking for Nordwall today, A. Dolmatovsky, an attorney, calmly directed attention to the fact that Vishinsky had called P. E. Olyenik and A. T. Lobanoff, Russian defendants, confessed counter-revolutionaries, as chief witnesses against Nordwall. Denying the prosecutor's charges against Nordwall, his attorney declared:

"He is a sympathizer with our Soviet country and he has been honored by us with the title 'shock brigader.' He married a Russian girl and has done his work here honestly."

The most energetic plea of any thus far was made in behalf of Cushny by P. P. Lidoff, who admitted the British engineer had collected political and economic information but said it had not been

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Visitors Requested Not to Pat Lions In African Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—"Please don't pat the lions" is the kind of notice the authorities of the Kruger National Park are contemplating erecting. These lions in the freedom of the great game preserve are becoming so docile that Col. J. Stevenson Hamilton, the warden, says that some visitors are taking liberties with the animals and frightening them.

People passing through the park often meet lions walking along the middle of the road. Sometimes lions lie down in front of approaching cars without paying any attention to them.

Instances are cited of lions walking up to smell cars or of their trotting behind them impelled by curiosity. Colonel Hamilton asserts that no visitor to the park has ever seen any angry lion.

"While some visitors display unnecessary alarm on meeting them at close quarters, others again show the most curious rashness," the warden says, quoting cases of women who have been known to jump out of cars and run up toward a lioness with cubs lying quietly in the road.

Expert Says Akron Excelled Shenandoah

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—An assertion that a secret examination two years ago of the construction of the airship Akron convinced him that its workmanship was superior to that of the Shenandoah was made today by Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, naval lighter-than-air expert and airship designer, at a reconvening of the court of inquiry into the crash of the Akron.

Responding to questions by Lieut.-Commander Ralph G. Pennoyer, judge advocate of the inquiry which convened here after sessions at the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Commander Weyerbacher said that he made the secret investigation upon the orders of Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, executive officer of the Akron, recalled to give his opinion on training for lighter-than-air officers, said he felt one out of every four years should be spent by them at sea.

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—A message from the naval tug Sagamore intercepted at naval headquarters here today saying that grappling operations at the scene of the crash on the Akron had resulted in the finding of a large sunken object, led to the belief among shipping men that the main body of the airship might have been located.

Sale of Liquor by Quebec Promoted on Revenue Basis

Province's System of Governmental Control Fails to Stop Treating—Wide Publicity Given Alleged Qualities of Beer and Wine

Canada's Liquor Control—Second of Five Articles

By WHITING WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"But, you see, I'm paid to promote the sale of beer and wines!" So one of Quebec's three Provincial Liquor Commissioners is said to have explained the unwillingness of himself and his associates to cancel the wine and beer license which, in clear defiance of the commission's own rules, had been given to a restaurant just across the street from one of Montreal's outstanding down-town Protestant churches.

In test after test, according to the church people of practically all parishes and congregations, the Provincial Liquor Commission in Montreal chooses the road which leads to increased profits rather than to increased temperance.

Quite openly, certainly, the Quebec Liquor Commission announces and pursues—with the aggressively commercial help of more than 3000 licensed beer-dispensing tavern-keepers and grocers, and wine-and-beer-serving cafés, restaurants and hotels—its purpose of obtaining constantly greater and greater sales of beer and wine. It does this in the apparently sincere belief that every additional glass of these wipes out a similar glass of whisky and gin.

Unfortunately, however, the five fiscal years between 1925 and 1930 showed not only an increase of 126 per cent in the consumption of wines but also an increase of hard liquors to the tune of 38.7 per cent—with slight proof of the commission's belief that this latter increase is "largely if not entirely due to the upward trend of American tourists."

Even in the large dry area—most of the territory and almost one-half of the Province's 2,500,000 citizens—the impression is reported to prevail that eternal local vigilance is necessary if the efforts, not of the residents themselves, but, oddly enough, of the commission, do not avail to license either some new government store for dispensing the hard stuff or some additional and decidedly aggressive private establishment for the pushing of beer and wine.

Quite regularly the commission announces with satisfaction the lessened consumption by Canadi-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Daniels Conquers Mexican Hostility; Wins New Friends

Visit to Foreign Minister Makes Impression on Mexico's Press

MEXICO CITY, April 18 (AP)—Ambassador Josephus Daniels was formally received by the Foreign Minister, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc yesterday after some of the unofficial critics of his appointment had publicly indicated a change of heart.

Mr. Daniels chatted for 45 minutes with the Foreign Minister—a much longer time than usually is allotted to a new envoy. Within a few days he will be received by President Rodriguez.

El Nacional printed interviews with student leaders, in which they said that the new Ambassador's first remarks in Mexico had created a good impression, and had started a reversal of the opinion of him previously held by students.

Criticism of the Daniels appointment, particularly by students, was based on the fact that he was the Secretary of the Navy at the time of the occupation of Vera Cruz.

"The first acts of the distinguished journalist have created a magnificent impression in student ranks," said Señor Guillermo Ibarra, secretary of the National Student Federation. This organization had attacked the appointment.

Mr. Daniels was accompanied to the Foreign Ministry by Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, counselor to the Embassy. After he and Dr. Puig Casauranc had completed their chat they were photographed together.

They discussed general topics of interest to the two nations and Mr. Daniels enthusiasticaly described his trip to Mexico and his first impressions of the country. They talked in English, which is unusual, as Spanish ordinarily is the language for official conversations.

McKee Backs Cuts In Utility Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—A motion to appropriate $50,000 to finance an action by the corporation counsel to force a reduction in electric light, gas and telephone rates in New York City was put through the committee of the whole of the board of estimate by the aldermanic president, Mr. Joseph V. McKee, today. It was a surprise move and is considered to have strong bearing on the mayoralty campaign of next November for which Mr. McKee is in the front line of projected candidacies.

Mr. McKee held that utility company charges were about the only ones which had not fallen to lower price levels and declared that "quick action was necessary to force them into alignment." He estimated that $25,000,000 a year could be saved to the people in New York City if these rates were reduced to a proper level.

Mayor John P. O'Brien, taken off his guard by the suddenness of the McKee motion, at first opposed it, arguing against precipitate action and declaring that $50,000 would not be enough by half to institute such a proceeding. "I am willing to make it $100,000," Mr. McKee replied. "But in any case there should be no delay."

Roman City in Spain Yields Art Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Remains of the Roman city of Arbucala, famed from Carthaginian times, are claimed to have been discovered near Zamora, following excavations on the right bank of the Duero. The finds include large ceramic deposits.

This important find, following on the recent discovery of the remains of a large Roman theater at Merida near Badajoz, is attracting archæologists to Spain.

Compulsory Cut In Interest Rates Opposed by Guy

Commissioner Says Mortgage Proposal Would Jeopardize Banks

Compulsory reductions in mortgage interest rates at this time would seriously jeopardize the position of Massachusetts banks, Mr. Arthur Guy, Bank Commissioner, told the House Rules Committee today at a hearing in the State House.

Mr. Guy appeared against a bill filed by Representative Charles T. Cavanagh of Cambridge last week with the backing of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Guy said he was interested in seeing to it that the 3,000,000 depositors in the State's banks were protected and he firmly believed that his disapproval of the bill was for the protection of these depositors.

He contended that if mortgage interest rates were reduced, many banks would be forced out of the mortgage lending business, with consequent damage to the interest of those desiring loans.

"I believe the question of what the rates should be should be left to the banks," he said. He thought economic conditions should govern the charges. It is not a case for legislation, he asserted. He pointed out that many banks were in no position to lower their interest charges.

"This is a deflationary bill," he said, "and should not be passed." "Even if the Legislature should pass it, I doubt if it would stand the test of constitutionality."

He took the position that the losses coming to the banks as a result of lessened revenues from mortgage holdings would have a detrimental effect upon the business done by the banks.

Mr. Cavanagh, speaking in defense of the measure, told of the millions of dollars tied up in mortgages and the benefits that would be passed along to the home owners by mortgage rate reductions. He said the bill would save many homes.

If taxes are reduced, he held, many more taxes would be paid. He thought it should be a follow up to the reduction in interest on loans.

Club Women Attack Sweatshop Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—Women of this city are getting into action in behalf of their sisters in industry who are reported to be receiving, in many cases, wages too low to live on.

At a meeting yesterday the newly formed "joint committee on industrial standards," composed of representatives of leading women's and civic organizations, made plans for a public meeting to be held the first week in May. At this time an effort will be made to acquaint the community with conditions which this committee hopes to see corrected.

An investigation has been begun by Miss Winifred Frost, a Y. W. C. A. secretary, who has gathered data from about 100 girls who report working under bad conditions.

The reply, one may gather from Miss Frost's files, is that labor expense may be next to nothing, if the employer is unscrupulous. A young woman who told Miss Frost she would be willing to testify publicly to the accuracy of her statement, said she had worked in a house dress factory for about 14 cents an hour for four weeks this spring.

Another girl who packs dates and nuts said she worked daily from 8 to 5:30 and earned $6.72 a week. A candy wrapper worked three months this spring at 12 cents an hour.

Directing the program are Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League, and Miss Hazel Kyrk, professor of economics at the University of Chicago.

Federal Control Of Industry Plan Goes to Congress

Regulation of Production, Hours and Wages Sought by Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—The farthest-reaching industrial experiment in American history, looking toward a broad supervision of production, and intended to build up reëmployment and reflation, has been drafted by the Administration and sent to Congress by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Details of the plan were made public only in part by Miss Perkins today, but it is already clear that a sweeping control of industry is contemplated, based both upon new legislation for shorter hours and minimum wages, and upon the voluntary coöperation of industry itself.

The project starts with a labor board of three members, one appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, one by the Secretary of Labor, and one jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor. This body shall have complete authority to regulate: (1) wages, (2) hours, and (3) production. This mammoth task will be worked out in the following fashion:

Control of Wages

Control of wages will be effected through state legislation for a minimum wage, patterned as closely as possible upon the Massachusetts laws. Where state laws fall short, the federal authority will strive to act through voluntary industrial wage boards, by which the coöperative and law-abiding 85 per cent of a given industry will attempt, with government aid, to bring pressure upon the outlaw 15 per cent, or less. Some even more stringent measures may be taken against wild-cat industry.

Control of hours is already being shaped under the Black 30-hour bill. But in the view of President Roosevelt and Miss Perkins alike, it is proposed to make this bill much more elastic. While the 30-hour week standard will remain fixed, Miss Perkins' amendments provide that this limit may extend to 40 hours in any given industry if it can demonstrate to the labor board that the extension is absolutely essential. In no case are workers to be employed more than 40 hours a week or more than eight hours in one day. The extension beyond 30 hours is contemplated solely for emergency purposes, and would not be permitted more than 10 weeks in any case.

Control of production, probably the most revolutionary and arresting feature of the entire program,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Chileans Nab 'Reds' On Way to Congress And Put 145 in Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign attention again is directed to Communist activity in Chile by a report that an attempt was made to smuggle propaganda aboard the British cruiser Durban at Valparaiso.

The Durban was on an unofficial visit and, after leaving Chilean authorities were informed of the attempt. It was said that the question of asking the Chilean Government to take more forceful measures against the Communists was raised in the British House of Commons but no action taken.

None the less, this month has seen the commencement of a more vigorous campaign against the Communist Party and a thorough attempt has been made to enforce the decree legislation which enables the Government to outlaw Communists and Communist organizations.

A fresh attempt was made to convene the Chilean Communist congress, delegates being summoned from the provinces to meet secretly in a Santiago lecture hall, but the police arrested the delegates as they arrived by the Andean railroad, and the 75 Chilean "congressmen" were caught when the carabineers raided the congress.

Afterwards it was endeavored to hold the Communist meeting in Ovalle but this also was broken up and the police took 25 more into custody. Altogether, 145 Communists were arrested within a week.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 18, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
All Aboard, America 5
Progress in Education .... 6 and 7
Gardens and Home Building 8
The Home Forum 9
Christian Science and Modern Inventions [With German Translation]
Chess 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

"Truth in Advertising" is a notable slogan. Is "Outshout Your Competitor" to take its place? Read the editorial "Advertising's Honeyed Words."

The Progress in Education page today is devoted to a celebration of the Be Kind to Animals Anniversary. Perhaps some humane society worker would like to see this page after you have read your paper.

When your friends give you slips of rock garden shrubs, do you know how to root them? Read the third letter in the Hobby column on the Gardens and Home Building page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page!

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "Canada's Liquor Control" series will discuss the situation in Toronto. The article in the "All Aboard, America" series will deal with the coördination of rail, bus and plane transportation.

Wednesday brings a Women's Activities—Foods—Fashions page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," an adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Every Ninth Berliner Straddles a Bicycle

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

PEDESTRIANS, attempting to cross Berlin streets, often declare that there must be "a million" bicycles in the German capital.

Police have estimated that there are 450,000 "bikes"—one for every ninth inhabitant in the city. A count by the city bureau of statistics made at Potsdamer Platz, one of Berlin's main squares, showed that bicycle traffic in 1932 was 52.7 per cent heavier than in 1928.

Swollen Rivers Of New England Near 1927 Mark

Rails Under Water and Cellars and Roads Flooded in Many Places

New England rivers, swollen by continued rain and, in northern sections, by melting snow, today were at their highest stage since the floods of 1927, according to Associated Press reports. As the waters rose the weather bureau predicted additional rain for tonight and Wednesday.

In Vermont, scene of the most serious flood damage in 1927, anxiety grew as rivers in the narrow valleys left their beds, to sweep across highways and lap at the doorsteps of countless homes. River guards patrolled the rising streams.

One railroad line—the Bethel Railroad from Bethel, Vt., to Rochester, was under water and all traffic stopped. The Missisquoi River in northern Vermont was at the highest stage ever reported. Other rivers out of bounds in Vermont included the Winooski, the White River, the Lamoille, the Passumpsic, the North Branch River, the Dog River and the Wells River.

In New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, other streams, including the Connecticut River, were at flood stage. The Merrimack, flowing through New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was over its banks in many places. In eastern Massachusetts, the Ipswich River was at its highest level in half a century, endangering bridges, flooding cellars, closing a school and causing other damage.

At Rutland, water had entered some homes. At St. Johnsbury Center, a little community three miles from St. Johnsbury, residents spent a sleepless night, prepared to retreat before the rising Passumpsic River.

Concord, N. H., reported the Merrimack River to be rising at about an inch an hour, Low points on many roads were flooded.

Damage of thousands of dollars was caused at Newport when construction work on a bridge was swept away.

At Lowell, Mass., the Merrimack was a foot higher than yesterday and was at flood stage. The crest of the freshet was not expected before Thursday or Friday. The water today was still more than four feet below the 1927 flood level.

At Turners Fall, on the Connecticut River, the water was rising at a rate of an inch every two hours during the forenoon and 85,000 cubic feet of water was pouring over the Canal Company's dam. Flood stage is reached at 60,000 cubic feet.

New Keys to Unlock Past Found in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Discovery of an archæological zone as great, or greater, than the famous Mayan Chichen Itza ruins in Yucatan, has been reported by Prof. Jose Payon, director of the Toluca museum of archæology, who has asked authorities to take immediate steps to protect the region from vandals and curio hunters.

The new zone, which so far has yielded undecipherable stone hieroglyphs, is located in the southern part of the State of Mexico, a short distance from the mountain city of Toluca. Belief that exploration of the zone will reveal a pre-Spanish metropolis was expressed by the discoverer after observing the numerous mounds of astounding symmetry, which are believed to be ancient structures now covered with vegetation.

Professor Payon has found fragments of a monolith with hieroglyphs, and traces of others, said to number about 100, believed to have stood about the central plaza of the ancient city. He has requested that the Federal Education Ministry send experts of the pre-Spanish monument department to make a thorough study. The hieroglyphs found in the new region, in the vicinity of the town of Parotas, are said to be different from any other found in Mexico.

Chicago Burns Millions In Nice, New Scrip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—Believe it or not, Chicago had money to burn yesterday, and $25,000,000 of it at that. The excuse for burning it, however was a pretty good one—it was money which had never got into circulation.

The $25,000,000 of scrip certificates, printed during the recent bank moratorium for use here if scrip had been authorized, were destroyed in the basement of a big down-town bank by some 20 men who worked all day chopping it into bits for feeding into the big bank furnace.

Action to Halt Deflation Seen On the Horizon

Rainey Says Inflationary Bill of Some Kind Will Pass This Session

Roosevelt Is Silent

President Declared, However, to Frown on Any Increase in the Currency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—A positive counter-attack against deflation will be made by the Roosevelt Administration shortly, according to advice brought to Congress today by Democratic leaders.

The announcement was the Administration's answer to the growing demand for inflation in Congress, expressed in the Senate in the vote on the Wheeler amendment to the farm bill yesterday, and by the private statements of Representatives at the "rump" Democratic caucus in the House today.

Speaker Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois flatly forecast, today, that Congress would pass some form of inflationary measure during the present session.

"But it will be a Democratic measure," he added, "a plan sponsored by the Administration."

Mr. Rainey added that he had been talking with President Roosevelt on the subject.

Inflation Talk Halted

Assurances of the same tenor are believed to have been passed around the Senate today by Administration leaders. The inflation argument came to an abrupt halt in the Senate today, and the word from the White House is thought to have had something to do with it.

The Wheeler amendment for the remonetization of silver at the old Bryan ratio of 16 to 1 was defeated yesterday by the narrow margin of only 10 votes, 43 to 33, and inflationists were well satisfied.

It had been the overnight intention of Senators Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana and Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma and others to push further amendments to the farm bill in the interest of inflation today. But first Senator Long withdrew his amendment and then Senator Thomas announced that he would follow the same course when the Senate met today. Senator Thomas said he might raise the matter again after other parts of the farm bill were considered.

The general feeling is that Mr. Roosevelt believes he must take a hand in the affair. In the Senate debate yesterday Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader announced that Mr. Roosevelt opposed the pending inflation proposals. However, this by no means closed the doors to Roosevelt action. The Senate amendments were practically all for currency inflation. The belief in informed circles is that Mr. Roosevelt can secure inflation or reflation, or whatever it is called, by other means.

The Roosevelt Position

To sum up the situation, Mr. Roosevelt is considered to oppose any plea for flat money, for direct currency inflation, for silver remonetization, for depreciation of the value of the dollar by changing its gold content, or similar drastic steps.

Mr. Roosevelt is represented as favoring expansion achieved through the medium of big bond issues to release frozen assets and to start more rapid circulation of currency, rather than to issue more currency. Mr. Roosevelt is believed to feel that there is already enough currency—actually too much, since a great deal of it is still in hoarding. The problem is not to add to the amount, but to put to work that which there is.

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt is represented as feeling that pending foreign negotiations in forthcoming meetings here, final inflationary discussions cannot be taken. Stabilization of international exchanges is one of the subjects about to be discussed. The views of England, France and other countries must be considered, he believes, before final action in the United States.

At the same time, United States deflation has gone so far that Mr. Roosevelt will bend every effort to combat it, and steps will be taken shortly, according to Mr. Rainey, to meet the situation. The latter's forecast of a "Democratic measure" before the session is over is expected to reflect this view.

Shows Growing Interest

The number of senators voting for the silver inflation amendment of Senator Wheeler yesterday, reflected the deepening interest in the subject in Congress and the country. Last January, the same proposal came before the Senate, and was defeated, 56 to 18. On the roll call yesterday the silver advocates had increased their number by 15. This, however, did not tell the full story.

In addition to the 33 inflation votes, four other Senators were paired in favor of the amendment, making a total of 37 who favor remonetizing silver. Furthermore, the vote came after Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, had formally announced Mr. Roosevelt's opposition. It is impossible to calculate how many votes this affected.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, stated he would vote against the Wheeler resolution only because Mr. Roosevelt opposed it and because he felt the President should be supported in his efforts prior to the in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Educators Study Matters Vital To Ontario Schools

Taxpayers Take Part in Toronto Discussions on Cutting Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 18—Financial and administrative problems, methods of teaching, school curriculum, selection and efficiency of the teacher as they concern teacher and inspector, were considered today when the 30 sections and departments of the seventy-second annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association convened.

This conference, which grows each year, now has a department for county councilors for the first time in which they may discuss their views on the educational problems of the Province.

Teachers of primary and secondary schools, urban and rural, men and women, inspectors, ratepayers, trustees and many others interested in education in all its branches were in attendance.

The general sessions were opened officially in convocation hall, of the University of Toronto, by Canon H. J. Cody, president of the university. Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mr. George S. Henry, Premier and Minister of Education.

Mr. Donald A. Norris, principal of Perth Avenue School annex, Toronto, and past president of the Public School Department, is slated to be the president of the association for 1933-34. He has held a number of offices in organizations of teachers here, and succeeds Mr. Malcolm Macbeth, Milverton, Ont., representing the trustees department.

Resolutions from more than 100 county associations, school boards and school sections asking for support for the cutting of municipal grants throughout the Province have been received by the association. The chief reason given is the burden of taxation, said to bear most heavily upon the farmer. Some resolutions ask that grants to public schools be so arranged as to have no bearing on fixing the salaries of teachers.

Reductions of varying amounts in teachers' salaries are suggested. A number of resolutions express disapproval with academic courses and the type of education followed by the provincial system. Others suggest reduction or abolition of fees for departmental examinations, and several offer objection to payment of presiding examiners.

Suggestions that the first two years of the high school course be made part of the public school course or be taken in a junior high school have been received. A number would have a higher standard of entrance to secondary schools, while one asks for the provision of forms to make the principal of the school, on the termination of either the public or the high school period, responsible for the standing of pupils in academic subjects, general proficiency, character and regularity of attendance.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ontario Considers Regional Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 18—Establishment of regional libraries is one of the major problems before the thirty-third annual conference of the Ontario Library Association, which began its sessions here today in the auditorium of the Public Reference Library.

The occasion also marks the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the Public Libraries Act. The plan embraces the formation of a district in northern Ontario, with headquarters at Fort William, it is learned, so that books can be supplied to every little hamlet within reach of headquarters. Based on the results attained by libraries for the unemployed in urban centers, it is believed that extension of library facilities to the more remote rural districts is a problem that should be faced.

Two years ago a commission, paid with funds from the Carnegie Corporation, to investigate reading facilities in the Dominion, was appointed, and its report, published recently, will form the groundwork for consideration of the subject of regional libraries.

Events Tonight

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by faculty members, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

University Club bowling dinner, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Massachusetts Women's Political Club: Address, "Women Voters Can Help Solve the Tangled Economic Scheme," by Mr. Robert Watt, Hotel Bradford, 8.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, speaking program, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Symphony Hall: Dance, Ben Bernie and his "lads," benefit Travelers' Aid Society, 8:30.

Wellesley College: Performance of play, "Hazel Kirke," Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Northeastern University: Junior "Prom," Hotel Statler, 9.

Sigma Kappa Alpha Sorority: Supper dance, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, evening.

Suffolk West Association of Congregational Churches: Socratic Discussion program, Faneuil Congregational Church, Brighton, 7:45.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club: Annual meeting, elections, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk, "Casual Pages from a European Travel Diary," by Mrs. H. E. Grigor, 7:30. Russian Social Club annual Easter Party, 8.

Branch Five, United National Association of Post Office Clerks: Annual meeting, Hotel Manger, 8.

Annual patriotic service commemorating hanging of lantern, Christ Church (Old North), 8.

Manuscript Club: Meeting, award in prize contest, also prominent guest speakers, Hotel Westminster, 8.

Saturday Evening Club: Annual patriots' ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel, evening.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"A Bedtime Story," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Shadow of the Glen" and "The Playboy," 8:30.
RKO-Keith—"Sweepings," 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:34, 10:05 p. m.

Events Tonight

"Patriots' Day" observances and exercises throughout Greater Boston as follows: Flag raising, City Hall, 9; reënactment of Paul Revere's ride, starts North Square, 10, and William Dawes Jr., starts Eliot Square, Roxbury, 10; stations at which the riders will stop: Paul Revere—Somerville 10:25, Medford 10:50, Arlington 11:35, Lexington 12:30; William Dawes—Brookline 10:15, Harvard Square 11:05, Arlington 11:40, Lexington 12:40; departure of Revere, Dawes and Prescott, 1; arrival in Concord, 1:45. Also other programs.

Boston Airport: Air meet for professional and amateur pilots.

Recital of English and Irish ballads, benefit Elizabeth Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Hotel Vendome, 11.

Massachusetts Association of Master Plumbers: Luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon. Also ladies' auxiliary luncheon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England Arts and Crafts, through May 15. Vacation program of nature films, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibition and sale of doll houses benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Theaters

Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
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Majestic—"Blossom Time," 2:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 2:15.
Hollis—"Juno and the Paycock," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), April 17-24. Be Kind to Animals Week exhibit (Exhibition Room), April 17-30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection, and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. All exhibitions continue throughout April.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned).

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna. Through month of April.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings in oil by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings in black and white and in color, by William Meyerowitz. Through April 24.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margaret, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham. April 18-May 2. Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by Giulio de Blaas.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by C. Crosby Allen; exhibition of paintings by Luigi Lucioni. April 17-29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd; pastels by Pamelia S. Adams. April 17-29.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

McCormack Surveys Home Ownership

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack reports that he has written to the Mayors of all Massachusetts cities for complete information as to the number of one, two and three-family houses in each city and data concerning the assessed or fair value of each type of building. The information, he said, would be presented to President Roosevelt and the House Banking and Currency Committee, which soon will hold hearings on the administration bill for refinancing of home mortgages.

The Administration bill, as now worded, would benefit owners of three-family houses "used by the owners and having a value not exceding $10,000." Because he feels that most three-family houses have a value of more than $10,000 in normal times, Mr. McCormick said, he is seeking information to support his contention that the $10,000 limitation should be increased if the large number of occupant-owners of three-family houses in industrial areas, and particularly in Massachusetts, are to be benefited.

Boston Imports Nearly Double Value in Week

Value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ending April 15 was nearly twice as much as for the previous week, Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, announced today. The figure was $1,163,416, compared with $584,552 the previous week.

Imports for warehouse were valued at $244,078, contrasted with $20,277 a week before. The increase in warehouse imports was largely due to quantities of long staple Egyptian cotton arriving for storage until demand warranted its withdrawal.

Patriots' Day Schedule To Coödinate Program

Through efforts of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association in Boston, Patriots' Day observances tomorrow have been coördinated by a pre-arranged schedule which is related to the rides of Revere and Dawes. Under this method, each Mayor or board of selectmen appointed local committees which have met to bring their plans into harmony.

Besides being the 158th anniversary of the famous midnight rides of Paul Revere and his companion, William Dawes Jr., tomorrow is also the anniversary of the ride of Dr. Samuel Prescott from Lexington to Concord, who helped carry the message of the coming of the British. Concord will contribute to the general program of the day by reënacting this event. The towns in which patriotic events will take place include Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Concord, Lexington, Medford and Somerville.

Librarians Group Visits Salem Points

Members of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association held their April gathering in the Essex Institute, Salem, last night. The program started with a walking tour of Salem's historic streets and a visit to the House of the Seven Gables, followed by dinner at Barstow Manor and a brief business meeting.

Mr. Howard Corning, secretary of the institute, explained some of the exhibitions to the members of the association, touching also on the history of the institution. Mr. James Duncan Phillips, one of the directors, reviewed some of the history of Salem, which he described as a museum in itself. He spoke especially of the important part Salem played in the early days of American shipping.

Members of the association then were invited to inspect the institute's museum as well as its extensive library of rare and modern editions which include a number of seventeenth century manuscripts. The entire institution, it was explained, affords one an excellent opportunity to study the types and habits of the early colonists as well as their homes and possessions.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast or east winds and overcast thick weather tonight and Wednesday with rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	54	Montreal	42	52
Bismarck	52	76	Nantucket	50	58
Boston	48	55	New Orleans	62	78
Buffalo	52	64	New York	54	56
Calgary	16	26	Norfolk, Va.	56	76
Charleston	64	74	North Platte	44	74
Chicago	44	46	Philadelphia	56	64
Cincinnati	44	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	82
Denver	46	74	Pittsburgh	48	68
Eastport, Me.	46	50	Portland, Me.	46	50
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	54	70
Honolulu, T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	54	56
7 p.m. April 17	72	..	St. Paul	48	68
Helena, Mont.	30	30	Salt Lake City	48	68
Huron, S. D.	50	72	San Francisco	44	52
Jacksonville	62	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	62
Kansas City	50	62	Seattle	46	56
Key West	76	78	Tampa	62	78
Los Angeles	44	60	Washington	58	76
Memphis	60	62	Wichita, Kan.	52	76
Miami, Fla.	76	78	Williston, N.D.	38	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 18.
B—Maximum April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:25 p. m., Wednesday 6:44 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:58 p. m.

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Conservation Boys Clear Tent Ground For Ft. Devens Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 18—The crack of axes swung by boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps resounded for the first time here yesterday despite the fact that weather conditions still remained unfavorable for working.

A group of 75 members turned out to do their first actual clearing, and they kept at their tasks willingly until a downpour of rain drove them back to their barracks.

Lieut. Kenneth F. March directed the boys to a large field on which is to arise a tent city for 1500 recruits of the "CCC." Here, with axes, brush-hooks, sledge hammers and scythes, they began to clear away brush, break cement in old barrack foundations and cut down trees.

The camp is still in need of cooks. Only two have been discovered so far and these were short-order cooks. But with the next load or two of "rookies," army officials expect to find others who have had cooking experience. Athletic equipment is needed and army officers would be grateful for any contribution of baseballs, bats, gloves, soccer balls, etc.

In Boston, today, plans were being discussed for the registration of men who will comprise quotas of the Conservation Corps in municipalities in New England outside Boston.

Widener Library Circulation Grows

Short hours, which have been in effect at the Widener Library, Harvard University, since the beginning of the academic year, have not affected to any noticeable extent the number of books that circulate among the student body, according to Mr. Robert P. Blake, director of the college library. By closing at 6:00 p. m., instead of 10:00 p. m., and on Sundays, a saving of approximately $16,000 will be effected by the close of the college year, it was revealed.

Mr. Blake estimates that so far the total circulation has increased about 4000 volumes over the corresponding period last year. "There has been no injustice done to the students by the saving, and the same policy will be continued next year and probably even longer," he said.

Recovery Date Set 18 Months Ahead

Gradual improvement in business conditions are being experienced throughout the country and complete recovery from the economic recession will be accomplished in 18 months, Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, declared last night before the monthly meeting of the Charitable Irish Society.

Mr. Evans urged elimination from banking of men who handle depositors' money in a way they would not handle their own. He warned against banks investing too heavily in mortgages, because in times of recession there is "likelihood of them becoming frozen assets." He pointed out that "in every single case in Massachusetts where a bank has closed, except in rare instances where fraud enters, the underlying reason has been overinvestment in mortgages."

Mr. Evans added that the banking situation in Massachusetts and the national banking structure is sound, although he said he did not believe national banks should have savings departments. He declared also that the Federal Reserve banks should be vested with more power over member banks. Judge Michael H. Sullivan, president of the society, presided.

Boston Schools Require Citizens as Teachers

Citizenship becomes a prerequisite of persons seeking appointment to temporary or permanent service in Boston schools, under a ruilng voted by the School Committee last night. The only exceptions are persons who have taken out their first papers and students or graduates at the Boston Teachers' College under 21 years of age awaiting their majority to become citizens.

The committee also reëlected Mr. William B. Snow, assistant superintendent of schools, for a six-year term. Mr. Snow will not serve out the term, for on Feb. 15, 1936, he will reach the retirement age. Summer review schools are to open on June 26 and close on Aug. 11. Sessions will be from 8 to 12 from Monday to Friday each week. Two of these schools are to be eliminated this year, it was announced, for reasons of economy.

'Artillery' Gets Painting

A painting by Mr. Fred Russell Bates showing a review of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by Gov. John Winthrop and his coadjutor, the Rev. John Cotton, was accepted last night by the company at its monthly meeting in Faneuil Hall, a gift from Mr. Frank Weston Whitcher. The scene is the Boston Common playground. Maj. Charles T. Cahill, secretary of the military museum and library committee, made the presentation for Mr. Whitcher and Capt. Walter K. Queen, company commander, received the painting.

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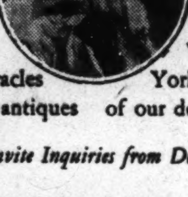

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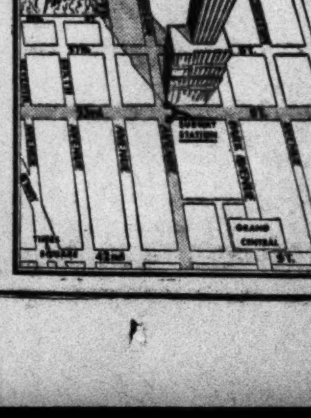

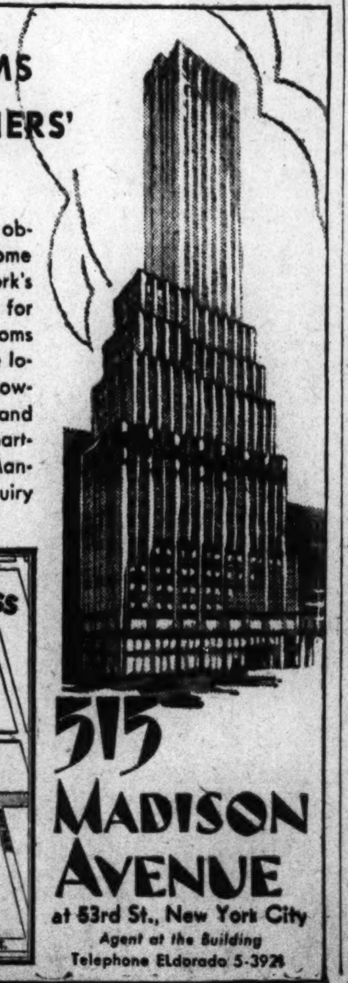

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Plans Outlined For Character Building Drive

Leaders Discuss Methods at Four-Day Institute at Boston City Club

Representative leaders in New England education and industry today brought their ideas on individual character building to the Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England in a four-day session at the Boston City Club.

Merged as a "Citizens' Committee," college professors, representatives of government and labor, economists and industrialists—actuated by the common belief that "character, not currency, is our national problem"—are meeting in open forum and at the round table to discuss their ideas on character development under the auspices of the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service.

In a program which began at Ford Hall last night and continues through Thursday, members of the institute will consider problems in connection with the maintenance of moral idealism and the strengthening of character. They are meeting to exchange information concerning problems pertaining to objectives and procedures in character-producing efforts; to appraise the net results of the combined influences of these agencies as reflected in moral standards and conduct, and to develop more effective coöperation through personal acquaintanceship and mutual understanding.

Clearer Understanding

Industry, the family, government, education and religion are sending their representatives to the institute. And from this four-day conference it is expected that leaders of agencies and organizations working for character development will have a clearer understanding of what character is and how it develops.

It is hoped that individual organizations and agencies will more definitely regard themselves as means and not ends, sharing in a program for the welfare of the community as a whole, and that an attempt will be made to develop a method of obtaining more effective coöperation among character-developing forces.

Character results in the textile industry were outlined at this morning's session by Mr. John P. O'Connell, secretary and business agent of the Sheeting Workers Local Union No. 33 of Salem. He held that if the "sustaining of the motive of profits is the only method to be pursued and lacks the coöperation of providing the motive of happiness to the operatives, then there is no construction in the form of character building in the textile industry."

In an address on "What Should Be the Contribution of the Family to Character Development in the Individual?" Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbreth, consulting engineer, declared that "democratic procedure in family affairs is desirable in so far as it is based in equal opportunity to learn and to be serviceable. It helps when they realize that they will be given responsibility as fast as they can show that they can use it well."

"The parent should be a wise teacher," she continued, "letting the child learn by trying, yet always prepared to stand by until the child has demonstrated not only that he can do the thing, but has established the habit and can trust himself to go ahead without worry. The family council helps, as a technique of democratic procedure in the home, but nothing can ever do away with the need for leadership. Democracy should develop leaders, in the home and out."

Opened by Dr Marsh

The session opened last night with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, delivering an address of welcome. The Rev. Dr. Henry K. Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Boston, spoke briefly regarding the aims of the institute. Mr. Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts, presided.

Mr. ohn H. Fahey, publisher of the Worcester Evening Post and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke on "What Should Be the Contribution of Industry to an Adequate Character-Building Program in a Community."

The publisher held that "we should not allow sensational events to blind us to the fact that, despite the conspicuous failures recorded during recent hectic and unhappy years, the American people as a whole have not repudiated their high ideals, and have not abandoned their admiration for men and women of character."

"It is true, and we must frankly admit it," Mr. Fahey continued, "that the hardship and suffering which now afflict the world are due fundamentally to defects of character, not only among too many regarded as leaders, but among the rank and file as well. Greed, graft, vanity, and the worship of material success, those human weaknesses which have plagued mankind since the beginning of time, are the real causes of the depression.

Two Important Ways

"Industry can contribute to an adequate character-building program in two very important ways; first, through the power of example expressed in courageous, high-minded leadership, and second, by continuous, organized coöperation with those who represent constructive influences in the home, the church and the school.

"The value of the coöperation of industry in the advancement of well-planned efforts in any community undertaking cannot be overestimated, if it is backed by determination to persist, in spite of all discouragements.

"We must recognize, however, that such coöperation, no matter how well intentioned it may be or how energetically promoted, is sure to fail if the leadership of business does not command complete confidence.

"First of all, the American people should inaugurate a determined offensive against the false notion that the possession of money is the real measure of success. Industry should be in the forefront of that assault. No more corrupting influence has from time to time convulsed the life of our people than the unbridled ambition to acquire great wealth. The desire to get something for nothing, and the delusion that real riches are obtainable without work, are the evidences of that character breakdown which stand out in our recent history."

Christian Science Church Dedicated

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, located at Grey's Pass and Orange Street, was reported in the Cape Argus recently. Excerpts from the article relating the church's history and describing the edifice follow:

"In 1924 it became apparent that the accommodation of the small building on the church site was quite inadequate, and it was decided to erect a church building with seating accommodation of 500 persons. The foundation stone of the church building was laid on March 1, 1926, and the first church service was held in the new building in July, 1927.

"The building occupies a prominent position. A small front garden nicely laid out leads to a colonnade approached by a flight of steps, and vestibules and lobbies lead on to the church itself. This is, roughly speaking, in the shape of a square cross with short arms, having four massive piers at the points of intersection. Over the center is a flat dome, which gives dignity to the simple structure. The floor is sloped down toward the reading desks at the lower end, behind which are retiring rooms for the readers—approached by separate stairs at the back. A fine organ set in a teak case occupies a space above the readers' rostrum."

Canada to Miss World Fair

OTTAWA, April 18 (AP)—Canada will not be an exhibitor at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition this year, it was said at the department of trade and commerce yesterday. It was added that no provision had been made for the participation and that financial reasons would operate to keep Canada away.

French Ambassador Returns To American Friendships

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

NEW ENVOY KNOWS WASHINGTON WELL

Standing—M. André de la Boulaye, With Paul at Left and François and Marie-Therese at Right. Seated Are Mme. de la Boulaye and Agnes.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17 — The newly appointed French Ambassador, M. André Lefebvre de la Boulaye, is among old friends in the capital, where he spent eight years.

M. de la Boulaye served his Government here for seven years from 1912 to 1919 under Ambassador J. Jules Jusserand and later came back in 1923 for a year. He returns to the United States after holding posts in Berlin and Moscow and spending three years in the third most important post at the Foreign Office in Paris.

When they lived here before, the new Ambassador's family had a quiet little home surrounded by trees in one of Washington's suburbs. This time they will occupy the white stone mansion on Sixteenth Street, owned by the French Government.

Like his former chief, M. Jusserand, M. de la Boulaye made many American friends during the years he was here. Among them was Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. "I shall never forget the many kindnesses he showed me," declared M. de la Boulaye in a recent international radiocast. The new Ambassador is also a friend of Mr. William Phillips, the new Undersecretary of State. When M. de la Boulaye was counselor at the Embassy, Mr. Phillips was serving as Assistant Secretary of State. "I shall look forward with confidence to working with him again in that same spirit of loyalty and friendship with which we used to deal with each other," M. de la Boulaye said.

To work constantly for better understanding is the aim M. de la Boulaye has set for himself. "I hope," he declared, "to be able to make our two nations, that have long been guided by the same ideals, understand each other better."

M. de la Boulave is a tall, slim Parisian with a clear voice and a ready smile. He has served the French Government for 33 years, of which 15 were spent in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris and 18 abroad. His grandfather was a well-known French writer who made a wide study of American institutions of Government. Madame de la Boulaye is the daughter of Gen. Hely d'Oissel, commandant in the French Army who played an important part in the World War.

New French Ambassador Welcomed by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A hearty welcome was extended Saturday by President Roosevelt to France's new Ambassador, M. André de la Boulaye.

The envoy called at the White House to make formal presentation of his credentials. He told the President he was happy to have the coöperation of old friends in handling the relations between the United States, and his Government, which, he said, are of "capital importance" under the circumstances through which the world is now passing.

"I share fully your opinion that in the present world crisis the relations between our two great republics are necessarily of high importance," the President replied. "To the task of conducting these relations on a plan of mutual benefit to France, to the United States and to the world, your friendships here, your knowledge of this country, of its problems, and your vast experience in the problems facing the rest of the world, make you peculiarly well fitted. You and the Government of France will find this Government dedicated to this same task with the most cordial and sympathetic coöperation.

"The high responsibility which today is intrusted to all in authority, in the interest of lightening the burdens which depress the world, will be found reflected in this coöperation.

"My welcome to you in your new and exalted position is not only a personal one; it is a welcome to an old friend from the Government and the entire people of this country."

Enforcement Bureau Saves Farmers $20,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The income of 126 California farmers was increased by $20,000 during one month as the result of activities of the Bureau of Enforcement, a part of the State Department of Agriculture. This sum represented money recovered for growers through adjustment of claims against dealers and shippers.

The $20,000, recovered during the month's period between Feb. 16 and March 15, was more than double the monthly record of the division since its existence, it was announced.

Two-Cent Stamp For City Letters Seems Imminent

If Successful, Will Be Extended to All First-Class Mail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Restoration of the old 2-cent postage rate on first-class mail, at least for local delivery, loomed today as the House Ways and Means Committee prepared for early action on a bill which is understood to have the support of the Administration.

Reduction from 3 to 2 cents in the drop letter rate is the first move the President would make under terms of the measure which would confer on him broad power to modify postal rates almost at will for the term of a year.

The theory behind the move is that the Post Office Department would receive more revenue from first-class mail with a 2-cent rate than a 3 due to increased use of the service. The Administration wants to experiment with drop letters and if the result is satisfactory to them extend the lower rate to all first-class mail.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced the measure yesterday, and it was referred back to the committee for action. Coupled with it was a resolution for a one-year continuation of the highly profitable federal gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon.

The Administration is looking to the gasoline tax and the beer tax to assist in balancing the budget. With the exception of these two levies, it expects to do the job with economies. No other taxes are contemplated.

From Republican quarters the proposed grant of almost dictatorial power in changing postal rates aroused the usual protests. But the delegation of such powers to President Roosevelt is no longer a new or startling thing, and the opposition was assumed to be rather perfunctory, particularly in view of the fact that Republicans as well as Democrats would for the most part like to see the postage rate lowered.

The desirability of getting back to a 2-cent rate on first-class mail was discussed last night by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, in the course of a speech on the "New Deal" in the postal service. He said local mail costs less to deliver and the 3-cent rate has discouraged business correspondence.

Mr. Farley, saying the reduction would stimulate business, estimated the postal deficit for the current fiscal year would be about $72,000,000, as compared with $153,000,000 a year ago. To meet that situation, he said the department expected to save $30,000,000 through salary reductions under the Federal Economy Act and by trimming $20,000,000 out of miscellaneous expenditures, such as rents, transportation costs, equipment and the like.

British Mine 52,985,962 Tons of Coal Ending 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — During the quarter which ended 1932, 52,985,962 tons of salable coal were raised at the pits in Great Britain, of which 48,873,523 tons were disposable commercially.

The proceeds realized £34,040,876, while the net costs were £32,233,966; £21,516,135 went in wages. The number of work people employed was 744,425 and the output per man shift worked was 22.62 cwts.

Women of Canton Demand Equality In Military Duty

Anti-Japanese Boycott Advocated in Great Mass Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

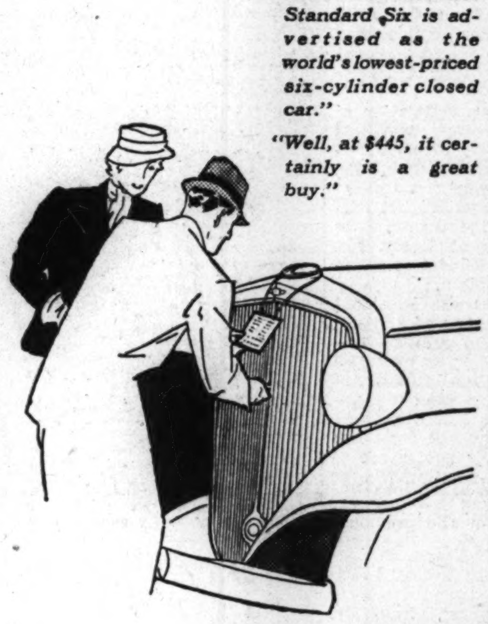
CANTON—A mass meeting of 5000 women has been held here to urge upon the Southwest Political Council, the independent Government of South China, the importance of giving to women equal rights in every respect with men. The women passed resolutions stating that they were willing to assume in return the same obligations as men, even to the extent of serving in armies.

The women approved the Canton Government's recent decision to employ women in the municipal police force. Regulations were passed providing that at least 10 per cent of city police should be women. Women police are instructed to wear the same uniform as men, except that they must wear black skirts.

The mass meeting urged the Government to prohibit the use of tobacco and alcohol and gambling. They commended the recent moves to abolish the "mu tsai" system, under which girls are sold into virtual slavery for a period of years in domestic service, and urged that laws abolishing this system should be further strengthened.

Cantonese women are particularly vigorous in anti-Japanese activities, and pledged themselves to boycott Japanese goods until "Japanese aggression ceases and Manchuria is returned to China."

SAVE WITH A NEW CHEVROLET



"I see this Chevrolet Standard Six is advertised as the world's lowest-priced six-cylinder closed car."

"Well, at $445, it certainly is a great buy."

SAVE ON PURCHASE PRICE

SAVE ON GAS AND OIL

SAVE ON UPKEEP

"Which make of car in your fleet uses the least amount of gasoline and oil?"

"Chevrolet! Our cost records always show that."

Announcing

THE NEW TOWN SEDAN

Greet another brilliant newcomer to the Chevrolet ranks: the Master Six Town Sedan, smartest, most colorful car ever to brighten the low-price field—and selling at the lowest figure ever placed on a model of this type—$545, f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.

"Remember—in the old car, you always wanted the front window open, and I wanted it closed?"

"Yes—thank goodness for this Fisher Ventilation. Now everybody's satisfied."

"We have to have a pretty big car."

"Madam—those seats are the widest of any car, in the low-price field, and you'll be surprised at the leg room, too."

YOU'LL pay less for a Chevrolet than for any other six-cylinder closed car on the market. You'll spend less on it for gasoline and oil than you would on any other full-size automobile. You'll also spend less to keep a Chevrolet in first-class mechanical condition.

Then, in addition to saving all this money on a new Chevrolet, think how much better off you'll be in every other way. *The worry you'll be spared!*—driving a safe, reliable car, with new tires, new battery, a trouble-free chassis, and safety plate glass in the windshield and window ventilators. *Think of the comfort and relaxation* of riding in a restful Fisher Body car, powered by a smooth, quiet, six-cylinder engine, and equipped with Fisher No Draft Ventilation. Imagine the pride and satisfaction of owning one of the smartest and most attractive cars on the road today—the big, new Chevrolet Six—America's largest selling motor car.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CHEVROLET

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

"Syncro-Mesh?"

"Oh, sure—and a silent second, too! Listen to how nice and quietly we hit 40—without even shifting into high gear."

"Donald! Why are you slamming that door?"

"Testing the body construction. And this Fisher wood-and-steel body certainly sounds as solid as a burglar-proof safe."

CHEVROLET $445 TO $565

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

TO EUROPE "TOP DECK" at low rates

S.S. MINNETONKA

APRIL 28 to Southampton, Havre, Antwerp

Take advantage of this modern plan for low cost ocean luxury...sail via Red Star, and enjoy the broadest decks, the roomiest cabins, the "run of the ship"...all at the low Tourist Class rate—for Tourist is the highest class on the ship. If you are planning to sail later, here are three other mighty liners for you to choose from—each offering you the best on the ship at low rates:

WESTERNLAND . . May 5
MINNEWASKA . . May 12
PENNLAND . . . . May 19

and regularly thereafter

RATES FROM $106.50 ONE WAY from $189 Round Trip

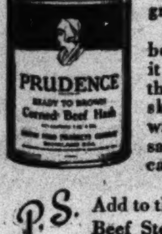
RED STAR LINE
International Mercantile Marine Co.
1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To YOU—who never TRUSTED HASH

Read and rejoice taste PRUDENCE and be thrilled

BACK in your mind there's a vague idea that under certain rare circumstances hash can be a glorious dish, but somehow you don't trust it, as a rule; fear it's made of scraps; sort of thrown together anyhow.

Well then, here is how Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made, by an old New England recipe in a spotless New England kitchen. Only young, tender beef is used; no scraps, no skin, no gristle.



After the meat is boiled and cooled, it is removed from the pot and the fat skimmed off the water. Then, in this same savory water, carefully selected white, mealy potatoes are boiled.

Prudence Hash is a delicious, wholesome, hearty meal; it's hash that *is* hash; a dish fit for a king.

It is all ready to heat and eat. Takes three minutes to brown... costs six cents for a man's-size serving.

If you really want to get over your distrust of hash, make sure that it's *Prudence* you buy.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE
Ready to Brown
CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Add to the emergency shelf in your pantry a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are mighty good.

Jerusalem Notes Opportunity Rise With Its Y.M.C.A.

Dedicates $1,000,000 Plant Erected by Gift of New Jersey Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, April 18—Dedication of a magnificent new Y. M. C. A. structure took place here today.

The feature of the dedication was a speech, radiocast to the world, by Field Marshal Viscount Allenby in which he described Jerusalem as "a spot whose atmosphere is peace; where political and religious jealousies can be forgotten and international unity be fostered and developed."

Though the goal of international peace may not yet be in sight, he declared, progress is visible; signs are not wanting that animosities are becoming weaker.

"Today a feeling is widening, and growing into conviction," he continued, "that war is not a satisfactory method of settling disputes; that ordeal by battle brings, eventually, gain to neither combatant.

"So, as civilization goes on, a war will be less and less popular; its pomp and glory are already tarnished and fading. Moreover, the League of Nations makes headway; is a force in being and is gaining in vigor, while the Kellogg pact marks a definite improvement in the world's attitude toward the old-fashioned arbitrament of arms.

"Let us, then, hope, or rather let us confidently believe that here, at last, we are witnessing the inception of an accord—liberal and without reserve, destined to extend, unceasingly and illimitably, its power until it brings together in perpetual amity all the peoples on earth."

Facing the Holy City to the east, the buildings are located on one of the highest elevations in Jerusalem. The central tower is the main architectural feature of the group, which is built in modified Byzantine style, considered the most appropriate for Palestine, since it was used extensively in the early churches.

The materials are chiefly hard Palestinian limestone, in rose, ochre, brown and reddish tints, much of it quarried from the building site itself.

The oratory for worship is in the basement of the tower, which in ascending flights contains the clavier room, the carillon belfry, an observation gallery and a room of silent prayer where visitors are asked to observe absolute silence.

Besides the tower the main building contains reading and writing rooms, social and games rooms, offices, reception rooms, lecture halls, cafeteria and restaurant. The two top floors comprise a hostel with 82 bedrooms and with reception rooms and lounges on each floor. The library and reading room occupy the first floor of the center building. The stack room contains the latest fireproof shelving with accommodations for 50,000 volumes.

The auditorium occupies the northern wing of the structure and has a seating capacity of 672. It contains a four-manual Austin organ, with about 3000 pipes. The gymnasium unit is in the south wing. There is a swimming pool, said to be the only one in Jerusalem, and a five-acre athletic field with a grandstand capacity of 1500.

The gift of 1,000,000 for the buildings by the late James N. Jarvie of Montclair, N. J., was originally anonymous, but is now commemorated by a tablet in a niche in the entrance vestibule.

Credit for the plans and symbolism of the buildings is largely due to Dr. A. C. Harte, who was general secretary of the association in Palestine from 1919 until his retirement in March, 1930.

New York Hears Allenby At New Jerusalem Y.M.C.A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

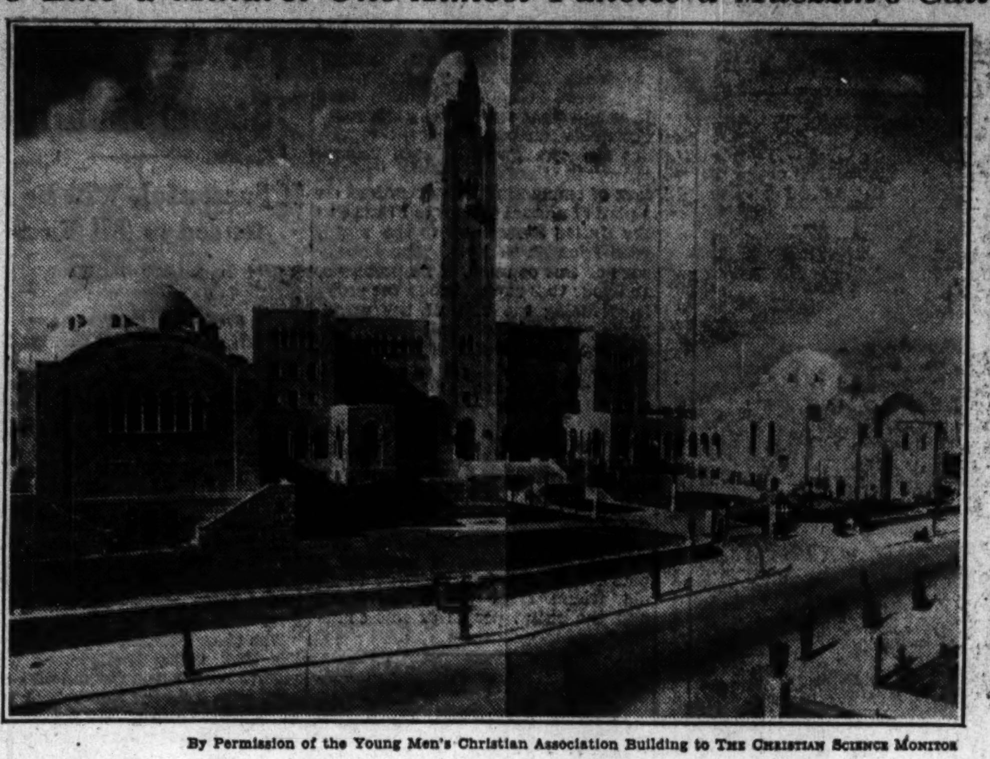
NEW YORK, April 18—A vigorous plea to the nations of the world to join in promoting an accord which will bring together "in perpetual amity all the peoples on earth," marked an address by Field Marshal Edmund Lord Allenby at the dedication of the new Young Men's Christian Association building in Jerusalem today. The address was radiocast over an international network.

Speaking from the auditorium of the main building in Jerusalem, Lord Allenby, whose brilliant strategy in December, 1917, recovered the city from the Turks after they had held it nearly seven centuries, declared that the idea of world peace was already becoming a concrete possibility.

Local Y. M. C. A. groups here met with the International Committee of the organization at a joint luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel to celebrate the event and listen to the speeches. The occasion marked also the semicentennial of the incorporation of the International Committee, which sponsors the work in Palestine and 30 other countries in all parts of the world.

Addresses were radiocast here by Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

So Like a Minaret One Almost Fancies a Muezzin's Call



By Permission of the Young Men's Christian Association Building to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING IN JERUSALEM

Narrow Margin Downs Inflation in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

ternational economic conference. Theoretically, many Democrats may have been similarly influenced.

The high light of the debate was the brief and unheralded announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's views by Senator Robinson. This incident occurred in the midst of an address by Senator Borah, who followed speeches by Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, and Senator Wheeler favoring the proposal.

Gives Roosevelt's View

Senator Borah began by stating that he did not believe the United States alone could successfully remonetize silver but that he would vote for the proposal "in order to indorse the principle of currency inflation," unless informed that the President was not in favor of it.

The burly figure of Senator Robinson promptly appeared at the front of the Senate, with the quiet announcement:

"I can say that the President does not desire any one of the pending amendments."

Some observers thought this statement the most important event of the day, as reflecting Mr. Roosevelt's future attitude against inflation. Others considered his opposition applied only to the present amendments. It is recalled, however, that the Democratic platform called for "adequate but sound currency," and that Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell of Columbia, one of Mr. Roosevelt's financial advisers, specifically forecast that in the new Administration there would be "no ininflation."

The vote for remonetization of silver was chiefly swelled by newcomers to the Senate who were not present when the January vote was taken.

Vote Is Significant

Only three senators, Park Trammel (D.), of Florida; Arthur Capper (R.), of Kansas, and James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, who voted to table the motion three months ago, reversed themselves and voted for it.

On the other hand Senator Morris Sheppard (D.), of Texas, who previously voted for the resolution, supported Mr. Roosevelt to the extent of voting against the amendment yesterday. Of the 15 new Democratic senators, 10 voted in favor of the amendment and five against it, all of the latter significantly representing states east of the Mississippi. Western senators were generally in favor of the proposal.

Several other amendments to the farm bill now provide further tests for inflationary sentiment in the Senate.

Yesterday's vote was Senator Wheeler's amendment to the Long silver purchase amendment to the farm relief bill, which provides for government purchases of silver until its price is stabilized at a ratio of 14.38 to 1 with gold.

Federal Control Of Industry Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

is to be worked out directly and indirectly. The indirect control is obviously very great through the application of supervision to wages and hours. The nature of the wage scale has a close connection with production, and strict application of the 30-40-hour provision would eliminate sweatshop production and cut down abusive practices. Directly the labor board is to stimulate and authorize agreements within the units of industry itself to limit or to expand production.

The limitation phase is intended in no sense as a deflationary move, but simply to remove the wildcat production which is such a large factor at present in driving prices down to ruinous levels. As production is channeled through routed courses it is expected that the price level will be improved and industry ready for the hoped for expansion.

"Mobilization of industry," the recently discussed objective chiefly associated with the Rorty-Kent plan, is a further extension of Miss Perkins' projects. Her initial aims, it seems clear, are the removal of abuses. But with the elimination of the criminal 15 per cent of present industries, with the spread of labor among far wider groups, and with the establishment of a minimum wage throughout the country it is hoped that buying power will be increased, unemployment lessened, and industry ready for broad scale expansion on a healthy basis.

News Reels Shown on Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Steamships of the French line, leaving for New York, are now showing the cinematographic actualities of the week to their passengers. This new service has been made possible through an agreement between the French Line and the Société Pathé-Nathan.

Nelson Is Rotary Candidate

PORTLAND, Maine, April 18 (AP)—Mr. John Nelson of Montreal announced himself a candidate for election as next president of Rotary International at a dinner last night preceding the annual conference ball of the thirty-eighth Rotary district.

SAFE!..

When people shop at Eaton's they have the comfortable feeling that whatsoever happens they are "safe." They know that when we say "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded" we mean it. They also know that "GUARANTEED Good Value" means all the difference between confidence and doubt to people who shop at Eaton's—that's why they shop here.

T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

The Editor's Puzzle

83

9 Having authoritatively discussed home
~~The speaker having talk-~~
~~ed about the~~ lighting ~~of~~
~~homes, and who had much~~
~~data to back him up, made~~
speaker declared
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only ~~alternatives to~~ ~~elec-~~
and
~~e~~tricity were gas ~~or~~
had
kerosene. ~~Having~~ gone out
of use years ago, he
said, ~~that~~ candle-light
and
was not ~~hardly~~ to be
considered except for
effect.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Roosevelt Casts Precedents Aside In Appointments

Indian Bureau and Labor Choices Made Without Political Backing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—While the Senate was still trying to recover from its surprise over the nomination of Mr. John Collier to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, more selections came up from the White House today further emphasizing the new President's extreme unconventionality in the matter of his appointments.

From the American Federation of Labor, which was recently so critical of his selection of Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor, Mr. Roosevelt chose one of the federation's ablest and most trusted officers, Mr. Edward T. McGrady, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. McGrady has been legislative secretary to the organization.

In both instances the President reached over the heads of political aspirants and ignored political considerations. Mr. Collier, as executive secretary to the Indian Defense Association, has become the outstanding critic of Indian administration, while Mr. McGrady has for years been an agitator for nearly everything the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover Administrations opposed.

Other new nominations included the following:

Mr. Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield, Ill., editor, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs, coast guard, industrial alcohol and narcotics.

Mr. Harry Mitchell, of Great Falls, Mont., to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Meanwhile the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs continued to hold up confirmation of Mr. Collier's appointment at the request of Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma while a fight on the Senate floor was brewing over the fact that Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, had his own candidate and is as yet indisposed to withdraw his preference.

The Senate's surprise over the nomination was occasioned by the fact that it was made both in defiance of the majority leader's wishes and without consulting the two senators from Oklahoma who are in the habit of being consulted on all Indian affairs, since more than half of the remaining American Indians reside in their State.

Quality Labels Planned To Stop 'Sweated' Labor

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP) — Spurred on by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's stand against sweat shop conditions, the joint committee for the abolition of sweat shops announced plans for a nationwide campaign for a "quality" or "standard" label on women's garments.

The committee was formed April 11 of representatives of garment employers' associations, the International Garment Workers' Union, and nationally prominent women's organizations. The committee has evidence some garment workers are being paid as little as $2 a week for full-time work. A wide advertising campaign, which would include newspapers, the lecture platform, and pulpits, is under consideration. The plan is that only garments made under "decent work hours and a fair wage" would be entitled to carry the "quality" label.

Hylan Enters Race For Mayoral Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—New York City's forthcoming mayoralty contest assumed a familiar aspect today with the announcement by Mr. John F. Hylan, perennial entry in the mayoralty lists and holder of that office from 1918 to 1925, that his hat was in the ring for the 1933 contest. Mr. Hylan will not run in the primaries, but will appear on the ticket as an independent Democrat by petition.

"My platform," he said, "will be the five-cent fare and no more cuts in the salaries of city employees. What we want in this city is a new deal—the same as President Roosevelt is giving us in the nation."

Mr. Hylan ran as the "better government" candidate in 1929 when Mayor James J. Walker was the Democrat candidate and Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Republican fusion choice. The campaign had just warmed up, however, when he withdrew and announced his purpose to support the Tammany ticket. Following Mayor Walker's reëlection he was appointed to the Children's Court bench at a salary of $18,000 a year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth N. Parvin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Queenie Petzold, Hempstead, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie E. Petzold, Hempstead, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara B. Robie, Hempstead, N. Y.
Gordon Arnold Bergmann, Springfield, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet Bergmann, Springfield, L. I., N. Y.
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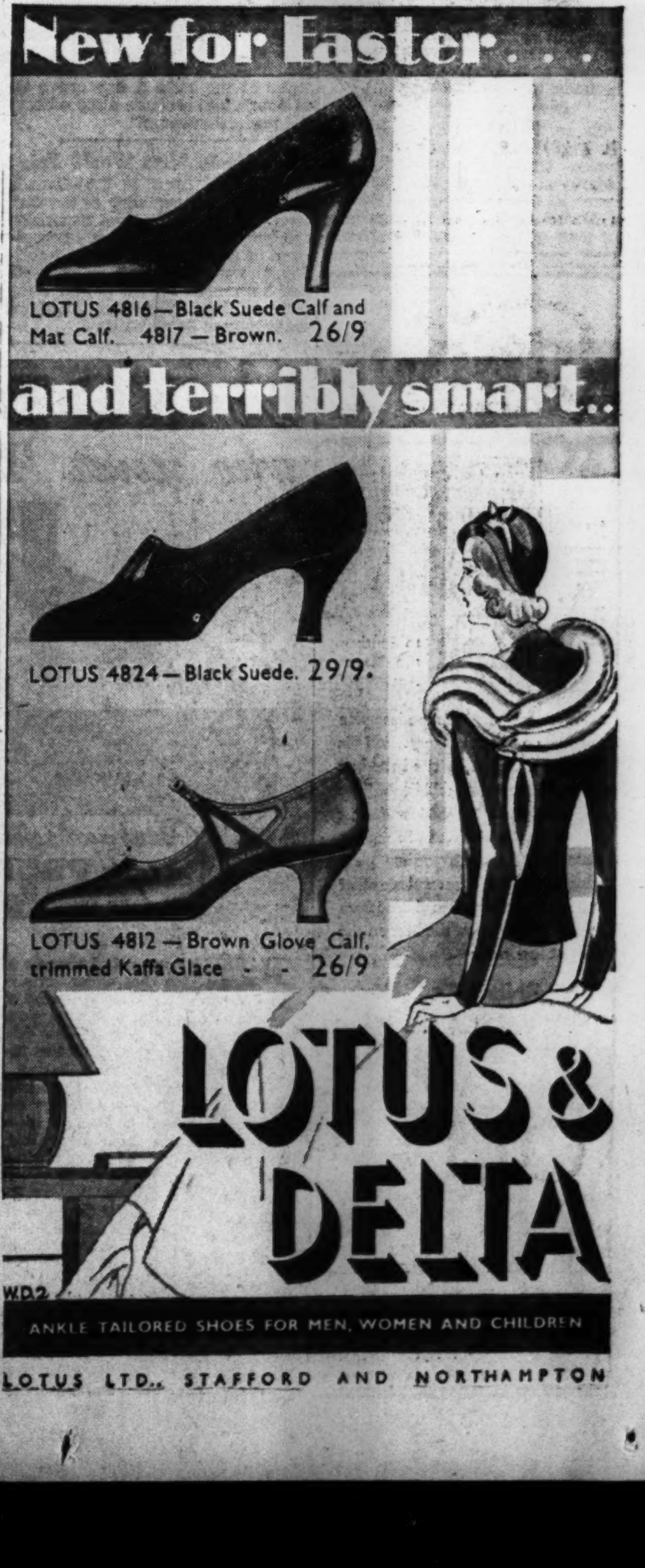

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Bicycle Gave Fillip to Speed And Ease of Maneuver That Led to Transport in the Air

Wrights and Curtiss Ran Bicycle Shops and Since They First Flew, Airplane and Dirigible Have Become Established Agencies of Travel

All Aboard, America—*Fourteenth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Bishop Milton Wright's boys, Orville and Wilbur, started a bicycle repair shop in Dayton, Ohio, their father, a Vermonter, recognized in them a Yankee desire for tinkering, combined with a typically undercapitalized business venture such as many boys attempt, but he gave them his understanding support.

That in so doing he was helping to prepare the way for men to take to the air for the most spectacular revolution in transportation was probably farthest from his thought. After all, what had a bicycle to do with flying?

Yet that question perhaps demands a serious asking, for the other great American contributor to aviation, Glenn H. Curtiss, was also a bicycle-shop genius. The bicycle represented essentially personal transportation of a most flexible sort. It was light and compact, easy and quick to maneuver. Thus these bicycle enthusiasts were already transportation-minded by a method which was flexible, which dealt with light parts, a transportation which was essentially a sport.

And it was as a sport, a hobby, that aviation first came into its own. It represented the fulfillment of highly personalized transportation, of flexible maneuvering. Experience in making light, strong parts for "wheeling" was a logical preparation for the light, strong construction the flying machine demanded.

Air Travel Not New

Travel by air itself was not new. Slow, lighter-than-air travel had been achieved by hot air balloons even as far back as the siege of Paris in 1870, when many people, much mail, and even several privileged dogs floated out of the embattled city to drift with the wind to safer places.

But the speed, compactness and flexibility of bird flight inspired experimenters to look away from the balloon to heavier-than-air craft. It was in America that the first airplane to really fly was developed. At Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Dec. 17, 1903, the Wright brothers made the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine, staying up about a minute.

Four flights they made that day. In this moment of success their first thought was of their good father at home and they sent a telegram telling him the news. The bishop informed the Dayton press. Then was the old saying that a man is never a prophet in his own country borne out. The Dayton newspapers barely mentioned the event, and did that very warily. But the Cincinnati press was not so shy. It blazoned the news eagerly. And heavier than air flight was on its way.

Shortly afterward Glenn H. Curtiss, seeking to expand the field of bicycling, developed a motor for his two-wheeled vehicle and set up a world's speed record of a mile in 26 2-5 seconds, a motorcycle record which was not broken by a land vehicle for many years afterward. Design of a motor light enough for such work led to the design of an engine for a balloonist. With such a motor and the Wrights' feat headlining the news, the development of a heavier-than-air machine by this imaginative young man was a foregone conclusion.

Developing the Aileron

Mr. Curtiss was resourceful and inventive. In fact, the device he used for the lateral balance of a plane in his first ship, the aileron, is still the standard method of wing control, having supplanted very early in aviation the wing-warping of the Wrights. These two names, Wright and Curtiss, were the dominating ones in the growth of aviation in America up to the time of the World War and even after that, although others then came into the picture.

The war, despite its problems, gave aviation money, time and men it probably would not have had in peace time for many years, and the end of the conflict found America with thousands of trained pilots and a large supply of war airplanes.

At the outset flying had been a thrilling sport, a hobby. The war made it a grim business. Peace brought it to the threshold of better and greater things. The need for speed in the mail brought about the United States air mail service, inaugurated by war pilots in war machines. Actually it was a subsidy which permitted peace-time aviation to develop.

The air mail service expanded steadily; war machines wore out and better planes, designed for the purpose, replaced them. Passenger carrying, still a novelty, became more widespread. The first lighted airways were laid out. Then came the Lindbergh flight, in 1927, focusing public attention on aviation. It set the public's imagination on fire. It came at a time when the securities market was climbing steadily.

Aviation Booms

Thus with the public thoroughly aroused and with easy money from the sale of securities, the aviation industry jumped forward with unbelievable speed. Great factories, hundreds of airports, new airlines, machines designed for regular passenger carrying, all came into the picture. Regular air services started to shuttle back and forth across the country. Flying became commonplace to many.

Then came the market crash. The industry started to "pull in its horns." But aviation, regular commercial aviation, had become established. The airlines kept on flying to schedule. Accidents became fewer and fewer until they finally arrived at the insignificant position of five lines on inside pages of the newspapers.

The market debacle left most companies with huge capital investments on which little or no profits could be shown. But the country had its airways, its ships, its trained personnel and its great terminals. With the steadying decline in business from 1929 to the present, it was expected that aviation, too, would show an accompanying decline, awaiting the return of prosperity before it expanded.

But this infant industry, although it felt the depression, evidently decided not to pay much attention to it. While the railroads, normal carriers of the bulk of the nation's business, showed a decided shrinkage in the number of passengers carried from 1929 to 1932, the aviation industry during 1932 showed more than three times as many passengers flown in regular ships as in 1929.

How Aviation Has Soared

A few further figures also are pertinent. Nearly 1200 airports now dot the country. There are 20,000 miles of regular airways. Over these, 48,000,000 miles were actually flown in 1932.

Has aviation justified itself in meeting its first requirement, its raison d'être, speed, not unusual speeds or records, but the regular day-in-and-day-out pace of commercial airplanes, called the "cruising speed." From 1920-27 the cruising speed average was 100 miles an hour. From 1928-32 it was 120 miles an hour. Now with 1933 come several new high speed transports that will cruise at 150 miles an hour, and finally a special 180-mile-an-hour-cruising-speed ship for transcontinental work.

This last is no freak. The first two of this type were built for hard work, the first for the Ellsworth antarctic expedition and the other for the noted speed pilot, Frank Hawks. These Northrop "Deltas" will be used on a regular 16-hour coast-to-coast service. Thus today, less than 30 years after the first one-minute flight of the Wrights, the continent of North America has been narrowed down from the railroad time of four days to the Deltas' 16 hours—and the end is not yet.

If such extensive growth in passenger carrying as has been noted was made with the relatively slow ships of the last four years and at fares often much higher than the rail rates, what will the expansion be with 150-180 mile-an-hour service with rates which have been brought down already to the combined railroad-and-Pullman rate and which promise to go even lower?

The last year has seen the definite entry of aviation into the express business. A regular express line with high speed ships, able to fly through under conditions which would not be permitted with a load of passengers, has inaugurated its service across the continent and results are most promising.

With speed improved, and safety in design highly advanced, the chief threat to safety and regularity in commercial flying—bad weather—has been met. Lighted airways, radio beams to guide pilots, and finally the perfecting by the Department of Commerce of new airport radio equipment which marks out the field and permits the pilot to land safely along a sloping radio beam in absolute fog promise to put flying on nearly as regular a schedule as railroading.

Another threat to safety, the formation of ice on the wings, has been met with overshoes on the leading edges, struts and tail surfaces, overshoes made of rubber which can be inflated by a small pump in flight and will thus expand and split off the forming ice to be swept away by the rushing wind.

In addition, the past few years has seen the development of an extra safe ship for flying in bad weather and getting into limited landing fields, the autogiro. The early models were of the open cockpit variety, but a new cabin model has just been announced and ships of this type carrying 12 to 14 passengers are confidently looked for in the near future. Their first drawback, that of limited speed, is understood to have been greatly eliminated in some of the new models so that the autogiro will go into competition with standard transport aircraft.

Comfort in aviation is still a much-to-be-desired accompaniment of any travel. While modern planes are relatively comfortable, as much so as most railroad cars, there is still a vast field of travelers who prefer to travel in spacious quarters, to walk around and enjoy long trips. This has been the chief compensation in ocean travel, where only minor increases in speed have been made in 20 years. Increasing comfort and luxurious surroundings have played their part so well that many persons, faced with the choice of a limited-quarters, high-speed trip, or a spacious, easy-going trip on a fine liner, would immediately choose the latter.

The Liners of the Air

What has aviation to offer the traveler seeking spacious comfort? The dirigible! This long, majestic-looking sky craft is an outgrowth of the early lighter-than-air balloons. It was developed by the Germans to an advanced state during and just after the World War.

To be sure the dirigible has been involved in spectacular accidents but invariably this has been a military ship flown into weather conditions that would not be considered for passenger carrying. The Akron of recent memory was a typical case.

In comparison is the record of the Graf Zeppelin with its clocklike crossing of the south Atlantic, its many flights to the United States and its around-the-world trip, all carried out without it being in any serious danger, due to care in taking weather warnings and following them for the safety of the passengers aboard. The larger the dirigible becomes, the safer it is, according to aeronautical engineers, and the more efficient it will be. Such ships, operated with the care shown in handling the Graf Zeppelin, are conceded by aviation authorities to have an important place in the air transportation picture of tomorrow.

Spacious cabins, generously proportioned dining salons and all the other equipment of an ocean liner, on a miniature scale, are possibilities with the dirigible. Its great bulk makes it ride easy in most weather, its motors being located far from the main cabins tend to keep the travel quiet, and it has a great range. It is not the logical ship for short flights.

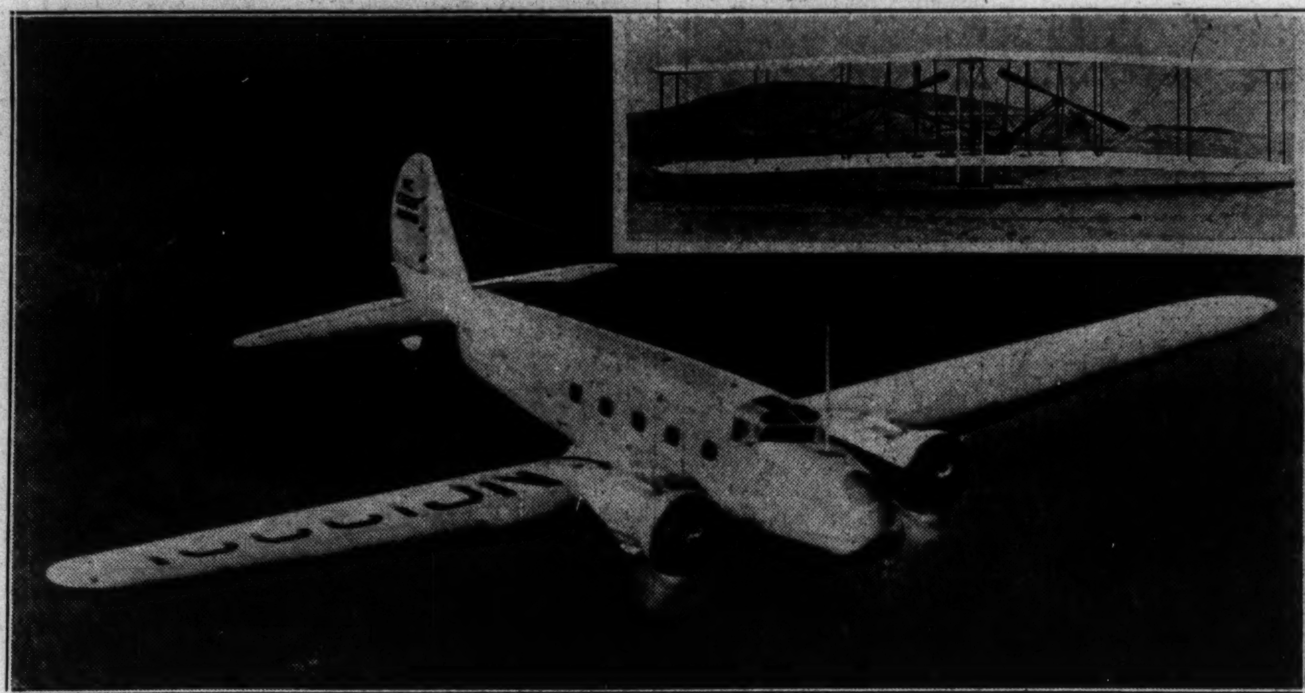
But for transcontinental travel in the relatively leisurely time of two days as compared with the airplane and for long distance ocean travel where refueling is impossible, and finally for carrying large and bulky express, the dirigible is the natural medium of air transportation.

With the constructional technique already well in hand, the dirigible merely awaits the return of more active business conditions whereupon ships will be built and regular lines started.

In private transportation, the airplane has yet to make its place felt. The demand for airports which must usually be located some distance from towns, thereby requiring extra transportation and consuming extra time, the high cost of private planes and their practical use only for trips of 100 miles or more, makes private aviation hardly more than a sport or hobby as yet.

With aviation no longer news, it is rapidly and unobtrusively climbing higher and higher into an important place in the United States transportation sun, meeting varying requirements with many efficient types of carrier. All of which explains why many an American today, upon hearing the call of "All Aboard, America," casts his gaze skyward.

Aviation Finds Itself on Firm Ground



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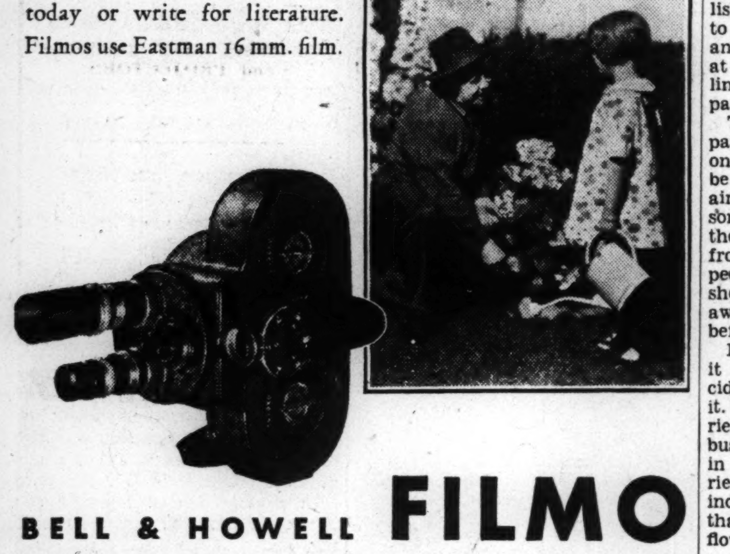

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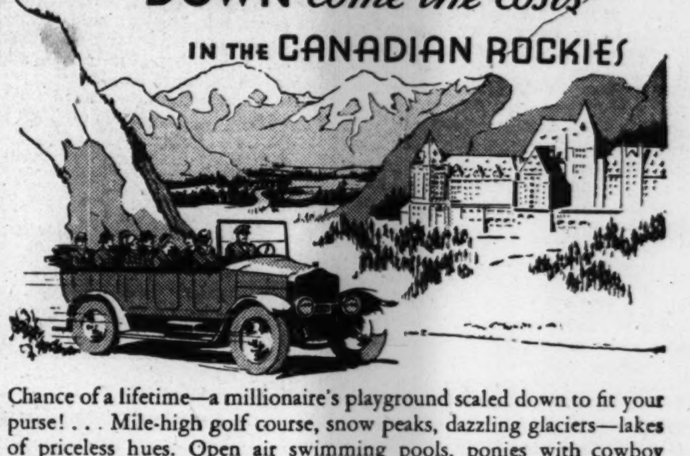

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Many to Run In B. A. A. Marathon

36th Annual Affair Should Go Well According to Big Entry List

To walk 26 miles 385 yards is no small feat. To run and race over such a distance for medals and honor only is something again. Tomorrow at exactly noon about 252 registered Marathoners are expected to start plodding toward the Boston Athletic Association Clubhouse on Exeter Street in the thirty-sixth annual American Marathon of the B. A. A. Late entries may be accepted. Among the number of entrants will be four former winners, Clarence H. De Mar, Paul de Bruyn, James P. Henigan and William J. Kennedy.

No foot race held in these United States quite equals this annual affair in tradition or history. The race has grown in volume and importance since pioneered from a small affair back in 1897 in which only a handful of runners plodded less than 25 miles. Now columns upon columns are written in the press and an estimate of nearly a million people line the roadside from Lucky Rock Manor to Exeter Street for this drama of foot racing.

This race has been studied, dramatized and exploited until today nearly every spectator along the roadside, regardless of the holiday atmosphere, knows full well what a struggle these amateur runners, old and young, are going through. Not only are these competitors trying to beat each other, but they are faced with a more serious problem—that of beating themselves against the time when to drop out seems all that is left to do.

Futility of Picking Winner

The so-called experts know only too well the futility of attempting to pick winners. Experience has taught that the past leaders and winners are the only pre-race favorites, while it is never neglected to mention the possible "dark horse." Of course the best-known entrant this year is De Mar, seven times the winner. De Mar first won in 1911 and then came back in 1922 to win. The best approach to De Mar's mark of seven was made by two individuals, both Canadians, John J. Caffrey and John C. Miles of Hamilton, Ont. These two won the B. A. A. classic twice, Caffrey winning in 1900 and 1901, while Miles triumphed in 1926 and 1929.

A feature of the B. A. A. affair is that there is usually an international influence attached and tomorrow there will be three other nations prominently represented. Paul de Bruyn, winner last year, and German Olympic Marathoner, will be one, and the other is Shore Johanson, present Swedish Marathon champion, who will take his first fling for fame in this race. Canada, of course, almost always is represented and this year is no exception.

The rivalry for the team prize is increasing. Runners are now entering with a double purpose, their first being the ever-present hope of winning the individual honor and the other to finish well up in the list to aid their team.

Representative George Demeter, of Boston, the only member of the Greek race in the Massachusetts Legislature, will crown the victor of the B. A. A. marathon with a laurel wreath and present him with a bronze medal. He will make the presentation on behalf of the Grecian Tradition Society, of which he is president.

Conditions Influence Run

Weather conditions have much to do with Marathons. In the case of most veterans it is their choice for warm weather, while certain of the more youthful runners seek a cooler climate. Many times these Marathons have been won or lost just through a temperature. Regardless of conditions however, the race will be started at 12 o'clock noon with George V. Brown, veteran starter of some 20 successive years, shooting the gun which sends the pack speeding away from Lucky Rock Manor toward Boston.

Beginning around 2:30 o'clock the hum of excitement along Beacon and Exeter Streets rises as reports of, or sight of, the leaders arrive. The record for the present full Olympic distance of 26m. 385yds. for the B. A. A. race was established by Miles in 1929 and is still held by him.

Due to road repair a slight change is necessary in the course this year. At Wellesley Hills Square a detour of 118 yards will be taken and to keep the course the regulation distance, the start has been made 118 yards nearer to Boston. The idea of keeping the distance exact is favorable to possible new records. No records can be considered until after the runners have passed Wellesley Hills Square, however, for that part of the course is merely temporary.

Any Marathon in the United States is assured of reasonable success with an entry list which includes those already mentioned and such other able campaigners as Percy Wyer and Dave Komonen, Toronto; Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Fred Ward, Millrose A. A., New York; Hans Oldag, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harold Webster, Hamilton, Ont.; Albert R. "Whitey" Michelsen, Millrose A A.; Willie Kyronen, Karl Koski and Dave Fagerlund of the Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.

Another interesting factor is, that of the first 20 to finish in the race last year, only two have not signified intention of competing again. The condition of all the favorites is not known, but it is believed that Henigan and de Bruyn are not likely to be as strong as last year. The favorites entered to run tomorrow and their numbers follow:

14—John MacLeod, New Waterford, N. S. Canada.
32—Shore Johanson, Gothenburg, Sweden.
69—Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto.
70—Dave Komonen, Monarch A. C., Toronto.
94—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
98—Fred Ward, Millrose A. A., New York.
100—C. H. De Mar, Keene, N. H.
102—W. J. Kennedy, E. Portchester, N. Y.
112—Hans Oldag, Orioles, Buffalo, N. Y.
136—Paul de Bruyn, German-American, N. Y.
149—Harold Webster, Hamilton, Ontario.
169—A. R. Michelsen, Millrose A. A., N. Y.
182—Willie Kyronen, Finnish-American N. Y.
183—Karl Y. Koski, Finnish-American, N. Y.
185—Dave Fagerlund, Finnish-American, N. Y.
195—James P. Henigan, North Medford Club.

College Baseball Results

Penn State 5, Virginia 2.
William & Mary 4, Wash. & Lee 0.

Favorites Extended In Handball Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—All four of the seeded favorites came through to the semifinal round of the singles in the A. A. U. of the United States one-wall soft-ball handball championship yesterday at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, but all four had hard battles on their hands before they secured their victories.

Seymour Alexander of the Trinity Club, the defending champion, was carried to three games by Isadore Knopp of Union Temple A. C., but settled into his stride in the third game and won it easily, the score being 21—18, 18—21, 21—9.

Two of the other places were filled by his club mates as Jack Londin eliminated E. J. Bieber of the home club, 21—11, 13—21, 21—6, and Harold Grossman defeated his club mate, Jack Seaman, 21—17, 21—19.

The hardest-fought battle of the evening resulted in a victory by Irving Jacobs of Union Temple A. C., over Dennison Judge of the Crescent A.-H. C., after a long and close struggle scored at 21—11, 18—21, 21—14. Only the skillfulness of his service in the final game saved Jacobs from defeat, as the home club player was in far better condition, and as the match proceeded, was outplaying Jacobs in every other respect. Judge led at 13—12 in the full game, but Jacobs scored a hand out on the next rally, and ran seven points, then took the game and match on the next hand.

The semifinals will be played Tuesday night, with the finals on Thursday.

A. A. U. One-Wall, Soft-Ball, Handball Championship Singles—Third Round

Seymour Alexander, Trinity Club, defeated Isadore Knopp, Union Temple A. C., 21—18, 19—21, 21—9.

Jack Londin, Trinity Club, defeated E. J. Bieber, Crescent A.-H. C., 21—11, 13—21, 21—6.

Irving Jacobs, Union Temple A. C., defeated Dennison Judge, Crescent A.-H. C., 21—11, 18—21, 21—14.

Harold Grossman, Trinity Club, defeated Jack Seaman, Trinity Club, 21—17, 21—19.

British Association Football Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
The Arsenal	24	7	8	112	55	55
Sheffield Wed.	20	8	11	76	63	48
Aston Villa	20	7	10	82	66	47
Newcastle United	21	5	12	66	54	47
West Bromwich A	19	7	12	76	60	45
Derby County	14	14	11	72	62	42
Huddersfield T'n	16	9	13	60	50	41
Leeds United	14	13	11	58	56	41
Portsmouth	17	6	16	69	73	40
Sunderland	15	9	15	60	72	39
Everton	15	8	15	78	69	38
Blackburn Rovers	14	10	15	75	91	38
Birmingham	14	9	15	55	50	37
Sheffield United	14	9	15	69	78	37
Manchester City	15	5	19	65	65	35
Liverpool	12	11	15	72	78	35
Middlesbrough	12	8	19	57	72	32
Chelsea	13	5	20	56	67	31
Bolton Wan.	11	8	20	71	88	30
Blackpool	13	4	22	66	81	30
Wolverhampt'n W.	11	8	20	71	91	30
Leicester City	8	12	18	60	84	28
Second Division						
Stoke City	23	6	10	67	33	52
Tottenham Hot.	19	13	6	92	48	51
Fulham	20	9	10	78	63	49
Bury	18	9	12	78	55	45
Notts Forest	15	14	10	61	56	44
Manchester Unit.	15	12	12	67	62	42
Millwall Athletic	16	9	14	58	55	41
Notts County	15	10	14	64	69	40
Bradford City	14	11	13	62	50	39
Southampton	17	5	17	60	59	39
Swansea Town	18	3	18	47	52	39
Plymouth Argyle	15	8	16	58	62	38
Preston North E.	14	9	16	70	69	37
Bradford	14	8	17	63	68	36
Port Vale	13	10	15	58	66	36
Grimsby Town	12	12	15	71	82	36
Lincoln City	11	12	15	66	73	34
Oldham	13	8	18	59	76	34
Burnley	9	13	16	63	75	31
West Ham United	11	9	19	71	88	31
Charlton	11	7	20	55	79	29
Chesterfield	10	9	20	52	80	29
Third Division—Northern Section						
Hull City	23	7	8	91	40	53
Chester	22	7	10	87	52	51
Wrexham	21	8	8	101	50	50
Stockport County	18	12	9	86	62	48
Walsall	18	8	13	71	56	44
Barnsley	18	7	13	86	73	43
Gateshead	17	7	14	71	64	41
Barrow	17	7	15	54	54	41
Doncaster Rovers	13	13	10	65	68	41
Crewe Alexandra	19	2	18	74	79	40
Tranmere Rovers	16	7	15	69	61	39
Accrington St'nl'y	14	10	14	74	69	38
Southport	15	7	16	64	60	37
Hartlepools Unit.	15	7	17	80	101	37
Halifax Town	13	8	18	63	82	34
Mansfield Town	12	7	20	74	94	31
Carlisle United	12	7	19	44	64	31
York City	12	6	19	62	83	30
New Brighton	11	8	20	62	85	30
Rotherham Unit.	12	6	20	51	79	30
Rochdale	10	7	21	45	73	27
Darlington	9	8	21	60	94	26
Third Division—Southern Section						
Brentford	24	7	6	84	45	55
Exeter City	22	9	7	83	43	53
Norwich City	20	12	7	83	53	52
Reading	18	11	8	96	62	47
Coventry City	18	5	15	100	72	41
Northa'pton Town	16	8	14	73	58	40
Bristol Rovers	14	12	12	59	53	40
Crystal Palace	16	8	15	69	63	40
Southend United	15	10	15	61	77	40
Gillingham	16	7	15	66	58	39
Watford	14	11	13	59	57	39
Brighton	16	7	15	55	59	39
Torquay	14	10	13	67	63	38
Luton Town	11	12	14	68	66	34
Queen's Park Ran.	12	10	16	67	80	34
Bournemouth	11	12	16	58	76	34
Bristol City	11	11	16	76	79	33
Aldershot Town	12	8	17	56	66	32
Newport County	11	7	22	60	100	29
Swindon Town	9	10	19	57	96	28
Cardiff City	10	7	22	60	96	27
Clapton Orient	7	12	20	54	89	26
Scottish League—First Division						
Glasgow Rangers	24	10	2	108	41	58
Motherwell	25	4	6	105	50	54
Heart of M'loth'n	20	8	9	82	50	48
Celtic	19	8	9	73	40	46
Aberdeen	18	6	13	85	53	42
St. Johnstone	16	10	10	67	53	42
Hamilton Acad	18	6	12	88	72	42
St. Mirren	17	5	14	69	58	39
Queen's Park	16	7	11	72	72	39
Partick Thistle	17	4	15	72	52	38
Falkirk	14	5	17	67	68	33
Clyde	14	4	17	65	73	32
Third Lanark	13	5	17	64	76	31
Dundee	11	9	16	55	74	31
Kilmarnock	11	8	16	68	84	30
Ayr United	12	4	21	58	93	28
Cowdenbeath	10	5	21	63	104	25
Airdrieonians	10	3	22	51	93	23
Greenock Morton	6	8	22	48	95	20
East Stirling	6	3	27	51	109	15
Second Division						
Hibernian	25	3	4	76	24	53
Queen of the S.	19	9	5	91	58	47
Dunfermline	19	7	6	84	42	45
Albion Rovers	19	2	12	79	53	40
Stenhousemuir	16	6	10	60	54	38
East Fife	15	4	14	83	68	34
Raith Rovers	15	3	14	77	62	33
St. Bernard	13	6	13	66	58	32
Alloa	13	5	14	55	53	31
Dumbarton	13	5	14	61	63	31
King's Park	11	8	13	79	76	30
Dundee United	13	4	17	62	66	30
Arbroath	12	5	15	59	59	29
Forfar Athletic	12	3	17	62	79	27
Brechin City	11	4	17	61	88	26
Leith Athletic	10	5	18	42	78	25
Montrose	8	5	19	60	81	21
Edinburgh City	3	4	26	35	130	10
Irish Free State Shield						
Shamrock Rovers	10	1	3	32	20	21
Drumcondra	9	1	4	37	24	19
Dundalk	9	1	4	35	23	19
Shelbourne	8	1	4	32	16	17
Bohemians	5	3	6	36	31	13
St. James Gate	5	2	7	17	23	12
Dolphin	5	1	6	20	16	11
Bray Unknowns	5	1	8	18	24	11
Cork	4	2	7	20	33	10
Cork Bohemians	1	1	12	18	55	3

Montreal Five Starts Well

MONTREAL, April 18 (AP)—Notre Dame de Grace Community Association of Montreal defeated Mount Allison University of Sackville, N. B., 53 to 27, here last night in the first game of the eastern Canada senior basketball semifinal.

Texas League

Results April 17

Houston 8, San Antonio 0.
Oklahoma City 5, Tulsa 2.
Galveston 11, Beaumont 2.
Dallas 10, Fort Worth 8.

Alvin Crowder's Streak Broken

Washington Star Stopped by Henry Johnson of Red Sox

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Washington	3	2	.600
Chicago	2	2	.500
Detroit	2	2	.500
Boston	1	3	.250
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Philadelphia	1	4	.200

Results April 17

Boston 4, Washington 2.
Detroit 8, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Only games scheduled.

Boston's Red Sox won their first game of the 1933 American League season yesterday at Washington, defeating Joe Cronin's Senators by the score of 4 to 2.

To achieve this success the Red Sox had to beat Washington's ace right-hander, General Alvin Crowder. At the close of last season Crowder won 15 straight games and then ran his string to 16 in this season's opener against the Athletics. He started well yesterday, but the Boston club staged a late rally, driving him out of the box. The Washington veteran was touched for eight hits in eight innings, one of them a home run by Roy Johnson.

Starting his first regular season game in a Red Sox uniform, Henry Johnson, former Yankee, yielded only three safeties during 7 1-3 innings. He looked in great form and promises to win many games if the Sox give him the proper support.

A pair of youngsters who are fighting for regular positions on Bucky Harris's Detroit club, led their team to an 8-to-5 victory over the Chicago White Sox yesterday at Navin Field. It was triumph No. 2 for the Tigers this season and went 10 innings.

Jo-Jo White, substituting in the outfield for Gerald Walker, smashed out a home run in the eighth inning to give the Tigers two runs and tie the score at 5-all. In the tenth, Ervin Fox was the hero, the former Beaumont outfielder driving out a homer with two men on to climax a brilliant Tiger comeback.

Five runs in the first inning gave the White Sox what appeared to be a safe lead, but Milton Gaston, Chicago right-hander, blew up in the eighth, sending the game into overtime. Fred Marberry was the winning pitcher.

Bunching five hits for four runs in one big inning, the St. Louis Browns evened their series with Cleveland yesterday at Sportsman's Park, 4 to 3. It was the first victory for the Browns in the 1933 campaign, and the initial defeat for the Indians.

With the score 3 to 0 against them going into the last of the sixth, the Browns rallied and took the lead at the expense of Willis Hudlin and Oral Hildebrand. Bump Hadley went the distance for St. Louis, keeping six hits scattered. The scores:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—	4	9	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	4	1

Batteries—Johnson, Kline, Welch and Shea; Crowder, Burke, Thomas and Sewell Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Hildebrand, Kolls and Dinneen. Time—2h. 1m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	3—	8	12	0
Chicago	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	7	1

Batteries—Sorrell, Herring, Wyatt, Marberry and Hayworth; Gaston, Frasier and Grube. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Frasier. Umpires—Van Graflan and Owens. Time—2h. 45h.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	x—	4	7	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—	3	6	0

Batteries—Hadley and Ferrell; Hudlin, Hildebrand, Connally and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 44m.

Dorothy Hunter Rated at 2

Dorothy Hunter of the Albermarle Golf Club, West Newton, and Elizabeth Skinner of the Mount Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, lead the 1933 handicap list of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts at two strokes. Last year Miss Hunter was rated at six strokes. Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of Oakley Country Club, Massachusetts champion, kept her place at three strokes, while Margaret Curtis, Essex County Club, and Martha P. Brewer of the Weston Golf Club are still rated at four strokes. Ruth Batchelder, Weston, Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley, Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Charles River, and Dorothy Richards, Weston, are handicapped at five strokes each.

Giants Reëlect Officers

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Following recent newspaper stories predicting a change in the club ownership, stockholders of the New York Giants, at their annual meeting, in Jersey City, reëlected for another year their officers and board of directors, headed by President Charles A. Stoneham. The other officers are: John J. McGraw, vice-president; Leo J. Bondy, treasurer, and James J. Tierney, secretary. The directors are Stoneham, McGraw, Bondy, Horace A. Stoneham, William G. Kendall of Maplewood, N. J., Ross F. Robertson of Huntington, L. I., and Henry A. Ferguson of New York.

Mexico Promoting Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Eight official "sports promoters" of the Federal Ministry of Education are now at work in various states of the republic organizing athletic competition. The development of interest in participation in athletics is one of the most stressed functions of the physical education department, especially for rural communities where resources are scant for sports. The "promoters" will train leaders in the various rural communities and teach them to lay out basketball courts, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, etc., and provide them with rules for local competition.

Three Top M. G. A. List

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—George Terry Dunlap Jr., Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., and T. Suffern Tailer Jr., all college graduates, top the handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association for 1933. Dunlap and Tailer, former Princeton golfers, are handicapped at three, along with McCarthy, former Georgetown University player.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
New York	0	2	.000
Boston	0	1	.000

Results April 17

All games postponed, rain.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	4	1	.800
St. Paul	3	1	.750
Minneapolis	3	1	.750
Milwaukee	2	2	.500
Louisville	2	3	.400
Toledo	1	3	.250
Indianapolis	1	3	.250

Results April 17

Minneapolis 8, Toledo 2.
Other games postponed.

College Golf Result

Wash. & Lee 18, Boston College 6.

Receives Hart Trophy

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

EDDIE SHORE
Boston Bruins.

Shore, Boucher And Thompson Honored

Dr. David A. Hart Trophy Winners

1924—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1925—Wilfrid H. Burch, Hamilton.
1926—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1927—Herbert M. Gardiner, Canadiens.
1928—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1929—Roy B. Worters, Americans.
1930—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1931—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1932—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1933—Edward W. Shore, Boston.

Lady Byng of Vimy Trophy Winners

1926—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1927—Wilfrid H. Burch, Americans.
1928—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1929—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1930—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1931—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1932—Joseph A. Primeau, Toronto.
1933—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.

Georges Vezina Memorial Cup Winners

1927—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1928—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1929—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1930—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1931—Roy B. Worters, Americans.
1932—Charles R. Gardiner, Chicago.
1933—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.

MONTREAL, April 18 (AP)—Eddie Shore, crack defense man of the Boston Bruins, has been chosen as the player most valuable to his team during the 1932-33 National Hockey League season, it was announced at league headquarters last night.

The choice, decided on the basis of votes by hockey writers throughout league territory, carries with it the Dr. David A. Hart Trophy.

For the fifth time in his career, Frank Boucher, clever center of the New York Rangers, was adjudged the player who exhibited the best type of sportsmanship combined with a high standard of playing ability and to him was awarded the Lady Byng Trophy.

"Tiny" Thompson of the Boston Bruins won the Georges Vezina Memorial Trophy for the best goalie record of the season.

Although Shore has been for years one of the league's outstanding figures, he never previously has won the "most valuable player" award. Bill Cook, veteran right wing of the New York Rangers, and Lawrence (Baldy) Northcott of the Montreal Maroons, finished second and third in the balloting.

P. G. A. Benefit Match June 13

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Members of the United States Ryder Cup golf team, the day before they sail for England, will compete in a benefit match at White Plains, N. Y., June 13, against a picked team of metropolitan amateurs captained by Jess W. Sweetser. The matches, all foursomes, will be played at the Metropolis Club, where Paul Runyan, youthful newcomer to the Ryder Cup team, is the home pro. The proceeds, including a $500 donation from the club, will go to the unemployment fund of the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	4	1	.800
Memphis	3	2	.600
Chattanooga	3	2	.600
New Orleans	4	3	.571
Birmingham	4	3	.571
Knoxville	2	3	.400
Little Rock	1	4	.200
Atlanta	1	4	.200

Results April 17

Nashville 8, Little Rock 7.
Birmingham 9, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 3, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 3.

Lopez to Succeed Page

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—Julian Lopez is to succeed H. O. Page as assistant football coach at the University of Chicago. The announcement was made yesterday by Clark D. Shaughnessy, head football coach on the Midway, following the statement that Page's contract expires in June. Lopez was assistant to Shaughnessy at Loyola of New Orleans, and was quarterback on the Loyola team in 1927-28 and '29. Petitions that Coach Page be retained as baseball mentor were circulated yesterday by members of the diamond squad.

Miss Gottlieb Entered

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Beatrice Gottlieb of the Mount Vernon Country Club, Tuckahoe, ranking metropolitan golfer and prominent in Florida tournaments during the past winter season, may be the only United States representative in the British women's championship this year. Miss Gottlieb's entry, the only one received, was forwarded today by the United States Golf Association for the tournament at Gleneagles Golf Courses, Perthshire, Scotland, starting May 15.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	6	0	1.000
Rochester	3	0	1.000
Newark	2	1	.667
Jersey City	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	2	.333
Albany	1	2	.333
Toronto	1	5	.167
Montreal	0	3	.000

Results April 17

Baltimore 4, Buffalo 1.
Other games postponed.

Black Wins B. C. Title

VICTORIA, B. C., April 18 (Canadian Press)—Ken Black, young Shaughnessy Heights golfer, won the British Columbia amateur golf championship over the Victoria Golf Club course yesterday when he defeated Alex Watson, Victoria veteran, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

Mason and Dixon Tennis Under Way

Sidney Wood Extended in His First Outdoor Match Since Last September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 18—Play in the thirteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship singles got under way yesterday at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club with a field of 38, including many of the high-ranking players in the country, after a delayed start due to rain-soaked courts. The title was won last year by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of California, who is not defending.

Lott and Van Ryn in Doubles

John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago will play in the doubles only as part of the Davis Cup training program. Last week-end this team was unexpectedly beaten in the North and South doubles final by Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles and Bryan M. Grant and need more practice together.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, playing in his first outdoor match since last September, was given a close battle in the first round by Thomas J. Mangan, one of the leading players in the Washington (D. C.) district. The New Yorker, who won the Wimbledon title two years ago when Francis X. Shields was forced to default in the final, won his opening match of this year's campaign at 6—3, 4—6, 8—6, after the Washington star had led at 5—4 and 6—5, with his own service coming up, in the deciding set. Mangan could not prevail, however, losing both games at love.

Many First-Round Byes

First-round byes were drawn by Lester Stoefen, Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., the 1933 indoor tennis champion; R. Berkeley Bell of New York, Francis Shields and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J. All of them won their second-round encounters without the loss of a set.

Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player, advanced to the second round by defeating David B. Morgan Jr., University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.

G. Carlton Shafer of Philadelphia, Elmer C. Griffin of San Francisco and J. Harley Shuford of the University of North Carolina and Gerald F. Warburg of New York won first-round matches. Shuford and Griffin were both extended. The summary:

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships Men's Singles—First Round

G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Lowry Shamokin, Penna., 6—2, 6—3.

Gerald F. Warburg, New York, defeated A. Dailey, New York, 6—1, 9—7.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated David B. Morgan Jr., University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—1.

Sidney B Wood Jr., New York, defeated Thomas J. Mangan, Washington, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Roland H. McKee, Dayton, Ohio, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

J. Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, defeated William Bragaw, Orange, N. J., 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated H. P. Amidown, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, won from Arthur Mann, New York, by default.

C. Lockhart, Pittsburgh, defeated Dr. M. Gliess, Clifton Forge, Va., 6—3, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated John Roeh, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Armand L. Bruneau, New York, won from J. A. R. Davey, Haverford, Penna., by default.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

P. M. Johnson won from M. Fink, by default.

Lestern R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated H. S. Campbell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated G. Miron, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Walter Guensch, Flushing, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.

Richard O. Covington, Asheville, N. C., defeated John Harsky, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Army Wins Thrilling British Rugby Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Army, with A. L. Novis, England's new captain, operating as skipper in the three-quarter-back line, has retained the British inter-services Rugby football championship by defeating the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The scores in these games were 19 to 0 and 12 to 3 respectively. The match with the airmen, a grand battle, provided a thrilling finish, after a scoreless first half in which the Army lost the services of a forward.

With Novis under a physical handicap, a member of the pack out of action altogether, and another forward absent for part of the time, the soldiers in the second half found themselves forced on the defensive. But when there were about 20 minutes left for play and the score stood at 3 points (a try by Flying Officer P. Coote) to nothing in favor of the Air Force, the game underwent a dramatic change. First, Sapper A. J. Croston, of the Royal Engineers, dropped a neat goal, then Lieut. J. A. Crawford, also of the Engineers, ran in for a try converted by Lieut. D. A. Kendrew, Leicestershire Regiment, and at the finish Lieut. G. J. Dean, Royal Tank Corps, went over for a try that was not improved upon.

And so the Army fought back from the brink of defeat to a splendid victory.

Boy Gives Own Books To Library Lifting Fine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—During the recent bank holiday, the Free Library of this city decided to decree a special holiday of its own and advertised the fact that for one week all fines on overdue books would be remitted, no matter how much was owed on the one-cent-a-day penalty plan.

Many were the books returned, some of which had been straying for a year or more, over 200 which had been out for more than six months being received by the library officials and put back into circulation.

But for all the borrowers who were reinstated with clear records there was one who felt impelled to express his gratitude. A little chap of 10 years or so returned a book on which he owed some 37 cents. His debt was canceled. Within the hour he returned to the library, bringing with him two of his own books, and these he presented to the library.

Education

The 'First Pets of the Land'

Essential to the White House-hold

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

TO BE a White House pet these days doesn't mean to be sent to the President to be taken care of by a flunky just because you won a blue ribbon once.

No sir! To a dog it means that you might be called any time to get into your leash and take a walk through the streets with the First Lady, that you could romp all morning over grassy knolls of the White Lot with "Sistie" and "Buzzie" and you could go to sleep in the evenings on the tiger rug before the big fireplace in the President's study.

To a horse it means you would be curried each day by an admiring groom and would receive a gentle caress from the First Lady as she alights from her blue roadster and mounts you expertly for a gallop through the winding bridle paths of Rock Creek Park.

Any of the Roosevelt's two dogs, Major and Meggie or their three horses, Dot, Patches or Pal o' Mine are ready to testify that they have an ideal master and mistress. And the Roosevelts are ready to tell you that their pets are an integral part of their family and are so treated.

Meggie

Let us introduce you to the "first pets of the land." Meggie, a fat little black Scottish terrier with those languid, sympathetic eyes, is eight years old. She used to belong to the President's son John before he went away to school, but now she is Mrs. Roosevelt's special pet. Meggie has a penchant for sleeping in fireplaces. Possibly she thinks her black coat won't show the dirt she collects there, but some way her mistress finds it out and then there is one of those baths which she abhors!

Meggie was honored on the trip to Washington by being allowed to ride on the presidential train. Her arrival beside the new First Lady, and the fact that she was taken for a walk by her mistress in Farragut Square, brought her immediately into the public eye. The morning after inauguration, Mrs. Roosevelt was observed running with Meggie around the White House lawn so the latter would feel at home there. Meggie has learned that she has to trot fast to keep up with the First Lady's rapid stride. On Mrs. Roosevelt's living-room table lies a book about another Scottie, "Thy Servant, a Dog," by Rudyyard Kipling, testifying that her interest in Meggie is not by any means superficial.

Major, the President's dog, is a tan and black husky German shepherd, presented to Mr. Roosevelt some years ago by a troop of New York State police. He is trained for police work, but the many strangers he has encountered since coming to Washington have bewildered him in his duties a little. When he first arrived he grabbed hold of a man who was wandering around the front of his master's new home one morning, but later when he was scolded by Mrs. Roosevelt he found that the man was only a gardener. Each week when the First Lady holds a meeting with the women members of the press, either Meggie or Major wanders in and sniffs around to see that the company is a safe one for their mistress.

Dot and Patches

On the truck in which Major came to Washington rode also Dot and Patches, two mounts from Hyde Park. Stalls at the Riding and Hunt Club on the edge of Rock Creek Park had been newly painted to receive them, and Mrs. Roosevelt went out on their arrival to see that they were comfortable. A groom from Fort Myer, Va., has been assigned to care for them. A third horse. Pal o' Mine, has just arrived. Pal o' Mine is a tawny New Mexican pony, gentle and beautifully trained, who was given John last year when he was in the Southwest. She was lonesome when she first arrived in the East, and John practically slept in the stable with her for a time.

Pal o' Mine was brought to Washington in hopes that "Sistie" Dall, Mrs. Roosevelt's six-year-old granddaughter, will be able to ride her this summer. "Sistie" has already learned to ride bareback on her own Shetland pony at Hyde Park with someone leading by a rope, but six years is not too young for a Roosevelt to begin to ride alone. Even three-year-old "Buzzie," her brother, likes to be taken up on the front of a horse when there is some good rider like his mother or grandmother to hold onto him.

There are some pets at the White House that the Roosevelts did not bring with them. These are the squirrels. Mrs. Hoover recently had special houses erected in the trees for these semi-tame furry pets which have been inhabiting the White House grounds for years. A few years ago one of the squirrels became so friendly at the executive offices that he began to ransack desks in search of candy, and finally had to be banished from the grounds. M. H.

Courage Plus Intelligence

Canadian Dog Heroes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

DEEDS of Canada's dog heroes are being told school children here by Mrs. Jennie Toomin, a field worker for the American Humane Education Association. Each dog, she said, has received a medal for his courage and intelligence.

One "true story" she tells is of a Canadian police dog who went walking one day with his master on the shore of Lake Ontario. "A storm blew up and threw the lake into a turmoil," she relates. "The master heard a cry for help and saw a boy struggling in the water. He told the dog to plunge in and bring the boy to shore.

"The dog obeyed instantly. As he reached the boy he took care to get behind him. But the lad saw the animal and tried to grasp hold of him. If he had succeeded, both dog and boy would have gone down. The animal stopped to think, then dived under, came up, caught the boy by the neck of his bathing suit and swam with him to shore, taking care to keep the boy's head above water. Both were saved."

Mrs. Toomin tells of another Canadian dog who was watching his little 15-year-old master swim. "Unable to keep himself up, the boy cried for help," said Mrs. Toomin. "The dog began to swim toward him, but before he reached his goal the boy went under. The dog didn't squander his efforts but dived down in exactly the right place and pulled the boy up. Both recovered from the experience."

Another story told by this field worker is of a Dayton (Ohio) dog, who, seeing his four-year-old master approach a harmful snake, pulled him back, catching him by his garments. The little boy did not understand the dog's action, slapped his pet and reached forward again toward the snake. This time the dog rushed between the boy and snake and found himself in conflict with the serpent. He won his battle and likewise the gratitude of Dayton citizens who read of the dog's brave act and sent him tokens of appreciation.

Mrs. Toomin says she tells these stories and others like them to show that animals not only are courageous, but that they are intelligent in their heroism, using good judgment in their rescue work. Children are quick to see that animals capable of such good deeds are deserving of kindness from human beings, she says. Kindness to animals, she is convinced, leads to greater kindness in human relations and so promotes world peace.

Advertising—and You

XIV—Beware the Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

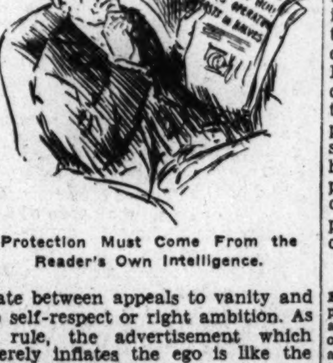
By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive

MOST advertising tells the truth. All advertising, however, *appears* to tell the truth. Little of it is flagrantly false and the law affords protection against that which is. Against that which, behind a cloak of apparent candor, seeks to win public acceptance for an unworthy product or a fictitious value, protection must come from the reader's own intelligence.

First, analyze the motive to which an advertisement appeals. Beautiful illustrations by a noted artist, expensive typography, generous use of space may embellish an appeal which one might reject in a less attractive form.

Does an advertisement suggest that you do something contrary to your scruples or better judgment, or to buy that which you cannot afford, and seek to enforce its suggestions by arousing fear, selfishness or any other unworthy impulse? Mankind's entire history has been a battle between the forces of spiritual progress and the downward gravitating tendencies of materialistic philosophy. Advertising which argues in behalf of cultivating or placating those tendencies is wrong, even if used for a product of genuine merit.

Beware the advertisement which flatters. It is essential to discriminate between appeals to vanity and to self-respect or right ambition. As a rule, the advertisement which merely inflates the ego is like the person who unduly flatters—it has an ulterior motive.



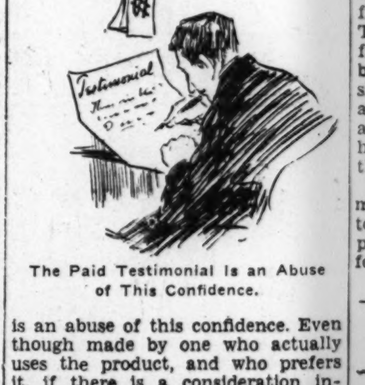
Protection Must Come From the Reader's Own Intelligence.

Unsupported assertions reveal poor advertising. They challenge rather than win belief. It is a good rule to withhold credit unless claims are supported by acceptable and authoritative evidence or unless they concide with your experience and knowledge.

Beware of superlatives. Such expressions as, "Best in the world" as a rule indicate weakness rather than strength.

Pseudo-scientific claims (those which make a pretense at being scientific) usually denote advertising that should be carefully scrutinized. Every product worthy of being advertised at all has certain qualities that recommend it. Advertising need only state these interestingly and convincingly. Competitive advertising, the urge to be "different," frequently leads to seizing upon a detail and magnifying it to undue importance, justifying it by semi-scientific jargon. Whatever claims scientific support should be complete in its facts and unbiased in its authority.

Finally, a word about testimonial advertising. Here indeed may be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Rightly used, the testimonial is one of the most effective forms of advertising Most people like to know what other people think, and are often influenced by it. The paid testimonial is an abuse of this confidence. Even though made by one who actually uses the product, and who prefers it, if there is a consideration involved, financial or otherwise, a testimonial is open to suspicion of insincerity. The fact that some testimonials are bought tends to discredit all advertising testimonials. Here again it is necessary to discriminate. Consider the person who testifies, his standing, his competence as an authority. Ask yourself, "Does this person naturally have a reason for indorsing this product voluntarily and without compensation?" You will be surprised to find how many times you can answer this question yourself.



The Paid Testimonial Is an Abuse of This Confidence.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"THE BUSINESS OF ADVERTISING."

Rescued a Cow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Earlsboro, Okla.

In response to the Editor's invitation to Monitor readers to relate any incident which would be appropriate for "Be Kind to Animals" week, I wish to share the following.

A busy oil-field worker, who works on schedule time, is known to have stopped his car by the roadside and walked some distance into a field to investigate the sad plight of a cow, which he had noticed lying down with a small bucket fastened over her head. She was slowly suffocating, and was apparently exhausted from her efforts to extricate herself. The man worked for some time before he was able to remove the bucket. He remained with her until she began to breathe freely again and was able to make an effort to arise, and by the time he reached his car by the roadside, felt assured that she was quite recovered.

The fact that he had been the means of restoring this useful animal to some worthy farmer was full compensation for the time spent in performing this kind deed.

(Mrs.) O. C. D.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
England

CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey (14 Miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
This School is recognized by the Board of Education and prepares for University Scholarships and other public examinations. International and progressive in outlook. Pupils accepted from 8 years upwards.
Particulars from the Secretary.
Telephone Esher 810.

BRICKWALL
Northiam, Sussex
Senior School: Girls 12-18
Junior School: Girls 6-11
Finishing School

The Brickwall Parents' Association provides a medium for cooperation between parents and teachers.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
England

Sherbrook School
Tel. and Telgms. Spt. 8667—GREAVES HALL BANKS
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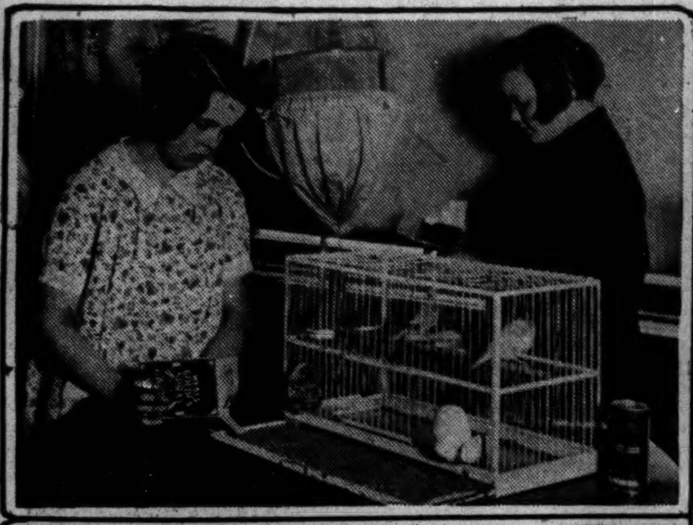
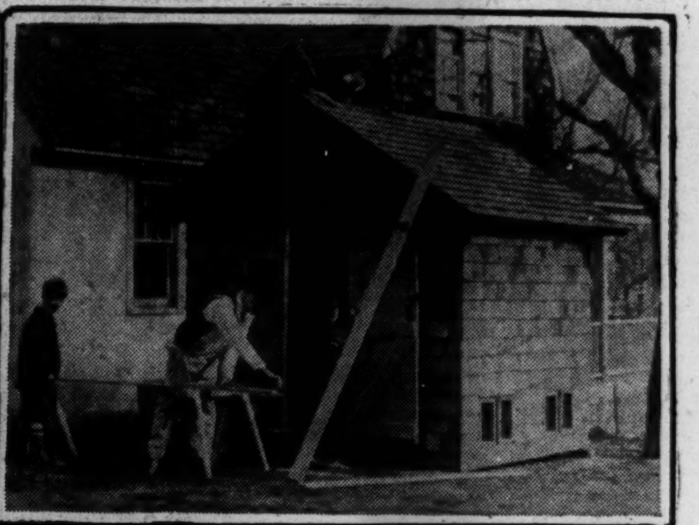
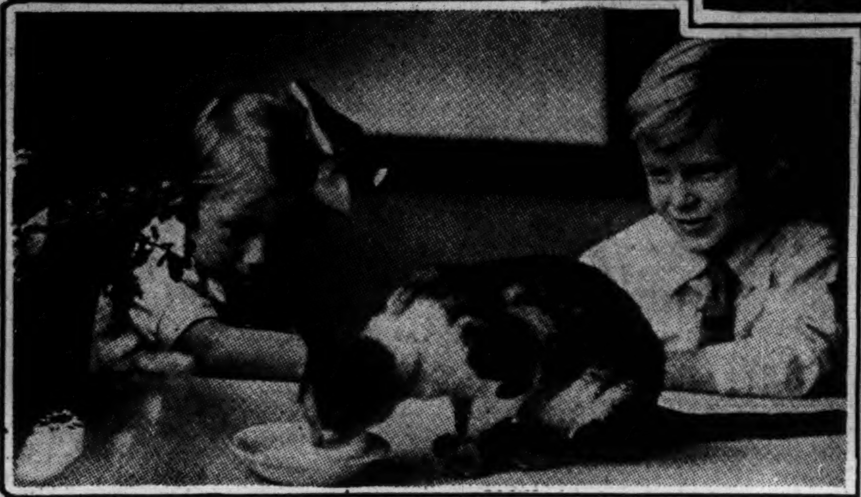
Lancashire, England
Boarding and Day School for Girls
Junior School 8-14. Fees 30 gns. Per Term Boarders. Senior School 14-18. Fees 35 gns. Per Term Boarders. Day Fees 4-8 gns. Per Term.

Tuition to University Entrance by Thoroughly Efficient and Qualified Staff Menu Plentiful and Varied to meet needs of growing girls. For further information and illustrated prospectus apply Sec.
The Termly, Brochure of Progress at Sherbrook, will be forwarded regularly on receipt of name and address

Progress in Education







Second Row, (1) Courtesy Elmer Morrow; (2) H. Armstrong Roberts; (3) International News; (4) J. C. Allen & Son. Lower Left, Press Pictures Cy. La Tour. All Others, Courtesy of the Schools to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CELEBRATING "BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK," APRIL 17-22

Upper Row, Left—Fourth Graders of the Elementary School of State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis., Breed Canaries for Sale; Center—Pets at Toltecs Camp for Boys, Westport, Conn., Are Part of the Wholesome Vacation Experience; Right—Building the Pet House at Winbrook School, White Plains, N. Y. Second Row, Left—Four-Footed Friend at Lewis-Champlin School, Chicago; Center Oval—"Patches," Favorite Mount of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and One of Many White House Pets; Right—Guinea Pigs Make Practical Pets for the Younger Grades. This Little Scene Is at Walden School, New York City. Lower Row, Left—The Aquarium Is of Unfailing Interest to Children; Right—Hercules Belongs to the Third Grade of the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill., and Takes Part in All Grade Activities.

The Parent

Billy's First Lesson From His Snubs

Independence, Kan.

Dear Editor:

Our little boy Billy, who is just four years old, was very lonely about a year ago. There were no small children for him to play with in the neighborhood, and he had expressed a desire for a little dog many times. One day when he was especially lonely, he came to me and said "Muvver, will God send me a little doggie if I ask him?" I assured him that God did answer all good prayers and that there was surely a little dog somewhere that needed a home and we would be led to find it. That evening I attended a lecture in a near-by town, and on leaving the hall I noticed a friend of mine with a small, very dirty, nondescript puppy in her arms which she brought over to me saying, "What shall we do with this poor little dog, he is almost starved." I took him in my arms and he looked at me so gratefully, I said to my friend, "I guess this is the dog for Billy, I'll take him home." The next morning little Billy was overjoyed at finding the puppy but not very surprised, for he remarked "I knew God would send me a doggie." So the first lesson Billy learned from his dog was faith in God, which was a valuable one and has not been forgotten.

The dog expressed such gratitude for the care we gave him that it has been a lesson to all of us. He has grown to such large proportions that the name "Snubs" which we gave him, hardly seems to fit him any more. He is still more than repaying us for the love and care we have given him. He is Billy's constant companion and protector, our older boy's faithful friend, accompanying him on Boy Scout hikes and fishing trips, and a good watch dog for the whole block in which we live. He is gentle and friendly. I consider a pet a valuable part of the household where there are children.

(Mrs.) M. B.

Two Little Girls and a Skunk

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Friends:

An experience of the writer shows the capacity of a little wild animal to express gratitude and forgiveness.

Two little girls, playing one day on a river bank, found a large skunk caught in a steel trap. His condition was pitiable. To relieve his distress, the girls began by placing water and food within reach, using long poles as an aid, at the same time speaking quietly to the little creature, and calling him by a special name. Soon his fear gave place to eager friendliness and the girls were able to feed him from their hands.

He was then released from the trap. Watchfulness at this trying time prevented any unpleasant consequence of the hurt little animal's natural reaction.

The skunk made his way to a near-by wood, and took refuge under an old log. Here food and water were placed each day and the quiet talking and calling continued but, although the food always was taken during the night, nothing further was seen of the skunk for some time.

Then he came out again, perfectly healed of his injuries but with only three legs. A little shy at first, he was soon willing to come near the girls and eat from their hands, always expressing delight in being petted.

His confidence and love of human friends at one time came near to getting him into trouble. A neighbor, having missed some eggs from the nests, angrily took up his gun intending to hunt and destroy this little fellow, whom he supposed to be guilty of the tneft.

The girls ran quickly by a short cut to the river bank, greatly fearing for their little friend. Fortunately he was "at home" in his log, and came at once when called, and they were able to hide him away until the incident of the farm yard had been forgotten.

(Mrs.) E. M. B.

Recognized Value of Obedience

Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Friends:

Teddy, a big collie dog, is not only the great pride and joy of our three boys and their little sister but also of all the children in the neighborhood.

When Teddy hears chains rattling he knows that it means he is to be harnessed to his wagon to take the boys for a ride or that he is going to be allowed to pull them swiftly on their ball-bearing skates.

When the boys call, up go his ears, his face expresses the joy that a good dog feels when he hears his master's voice and he stands ready to be harnessed.

One day the eldest boy came in and said, "I know now why we love Teddy so. When we call him he comes and when we tell him to stop he stops. Today the man across the street called his dog and you know he didn't pay the least bit of attention to him but kept running about. Then his master looked at us and Teddy so sadly. I knew what he was thinking. He was wishing that his dog had enough sense to mind as Teddy does."

Now when the children are dilatory in acceding to my requests I have only to remind them that they had discovered that they were proud of Teddy because of his superior intelligence shown in his willingness to be obedient to their just demands.

Needless to say that reminder works magic. Mrs. B. Z. J.

Never Too Soon to Teach Kindness

Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Friends:

When my daughter was a year old an Airedale puppy and a white Persian kitty were given to her. Several advised me that they thought it unwise to allow such a young baby to play with animals, but she was taught from the first to be kind to her pets and in teaching her gentleness and kindness, this love from her was reciprocated and they have never harmed her, but show great intelligence in their love and protection. I have noticed when other children are playing with the dog in the yard with my daughter and they seem to be getting a little rough in their play, she often advises them to be kind to the dog.

From this experience, I feel it is wise to teach a child as early as possible kindness and love for animals.

My daughter has also been taught to share with the animals as well as with others and when she has something special to eat she always shares it with her dog. (Mrs.) C. B. S.

The Editors thank all those who have sent in letters for this special number of the Parent column and wish there were room to print all the letters. Another group will be published Saturday in the regular column of The Parent.

ANGELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
of the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.
184 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
Regent 6100

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Dogs and Rabbits at School

Teaching by Means of School Pets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU remember how Tommy, the bold boy of the grade when you were in Fourth, defied law and order by bringing Streak, his pet lizard, to school? And how you all smothered giggles and excitement until Miss Brown grew suspicious? And how you all got "caught" and had to "stay after" and write "Disorder" 100 times? For it was considered wrong in those days to bring pets to school.

How surprised you all would have been, back in Fourth Grade, to learn that your own children, less than 20 years later, would be actually invited to bring their pets to school; and that the schools themselves would own dogs, rabbits, doves, a monkey, just so your children might learn many things through knowing and caring for them.

Happen into a progressive school during a Pet Show and learn what the schools are up to. Tommy, now a proud parent, has made a cage for the pet kitten of Tommy Jr., who has borne it to his grade room. It is well taken care of at home, this kitten. Tommy Jr. knows how, for he is familiar with the school pets and has learned how to put himself in their place, realizing that they appreciate steady care, protection, and consistent kindness. He has learned how to enjoy pets, too. Tail pulling and teasing, are not his expressions of interest. He likes to watch their habits, and write about them; draw pictures of them in many poses, and model little statues.

The Show

The Pet Show includes a wide variety of cats, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, alligators, birds, fish, and even a tamed garter snake. All are examined by the child and faculty judges, some are put through their "tricks" (when they will do them), all are studied, enjoyed, and shared. The enthusiasm runs high. Later on—back in the grade room—there will be little stories eagerly written and illustrated. Even first and second graders will be giving talks about what they saw, quite unaware that they are gaining practice in "oral expression."

Just a frill? Not at all. If a pet show were suddenly added to the old type of education, it would be. But the modern way is to take the child's interests and capitalize them, thus motivating his reading, writing, spelling, drawing and all the rest. Children love animals. They are full of "satiable curiosity" about them. The modern school, therefore, believes in owning school and grade pets. It uses these pets to teach the children kindness, generosity, responsibility, patience, gentleness and many other fine qualities through regular care and study of them. It uses this genuine interest in pets to enliven the school work; and by means of connecting all of this with the pets at home, though conversation, visits and pet shows, it helps the children to carry over into their home life what they have learned along these lines at school.

Some Things You Learn

When you are very small, it is fine to learn to remember every day to feed a pet. You serve for a week on a grade committee. You experience the joy of ministering to a little creature who is utterly dependent upon your sense of responsibility and your kindness. You grow in your expression of protection toward the weak, you learn to go in from the playground whether you want to or not, in order that the pet be taken care of. These are only a few of the wholesome big things of life you learn through the school pets.

Then there are the projects. Sheep belonging to a certain suburban public school system we know of, have taken the grades into the whole realm of shepherd life with all its song, story and picture, with shearing, carding, dyeing, weaving, and the fascinating business of textiles and design. We have seen the work of a second grade for an entire year motivated by a mother sheep and her lamb. Stories, poems, drawings, rugs, and best of all an awakened interest in pastoral, primitive beauty, came of it. Jenney, a monkey belonging to a third grade, in another school, was the cause of a well-printed book lying at present on our desk. Even a brief reading of this book takes us into a grade's fascinated study of jungle life, Kipling's stories, the arithmetic back of the construction of a grand new cage, art, and even the ethics of knowing what is helpful to do and what is destructive and mischievous. Another book has grown out of the interest and friendship a grade in the North Shore Country Day School has experienced in Hercules, a dog. This same school has had a hen that hatched a family of chicks one year and a nest of duck eggs another. Diaries were kept, and fine project work grew out of this miniature farm experience. The Practice School of State Teachers' College, Milwaukee, Wis., reports that every year one of the first grades raises chickens. The mother hen hatches out the chickens in the grade room. "Besides feeding the hen and chickens," writes Miss Adelaide Ayer, director of training, "the children paint them, write poetry to them, and make up stories about them which they use for reading."

Even in Public Schools

The Bronxville (N. Y.) public schools now has an animal room, and outside a large cage. The animal room is cared for by boys and girls of the third, fourth and fifth grades, serving on committees; the cage, by the elementary school life science department. Pets are borrowed from both for long or short periods of time by the various grades. Many of the schools have found this a most satisfactory way to have many pets and to provide fresh interest and study for the different grades at different times. Mr. Willard W. Beatty, superintendent of the Bronxville schools, writes that in addition to these pets the high school classes raise turtles, snakes, tropical fish and other unusual live things for study. "Many pets," he adds, "are brought from home, especially in the elementary school, and visit us for from several days to several weeks. These range all the way from a pet crow and canary to the dog and cat family." Some of the pets in the progressive schools spend week-ends with children of the grades—and there is usually a waiting list for each one. For long vacations this same plan of visiting is successfully carried out.

So if Tommy, bold boy of your childhood fourth grade, were to bring Streak his pet lizard to school today, there would be no suppressed excitement or smothered giggles. Instead, there would be an interested and welcoming teacher and class, a study of lizards, original stories, pictures, poems, and another lesson, taught partly by Tommy himself, in understanding and loving our fellow creatures. M. J. T.

Have Two

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAPPILY it is coming into fashion, this having pets in twos. Scarcely a day that one does not meet on the street or in the park someone with two pups on leashes. We know of many families who are bringing up a puppy and a kitten or a dog and a pony, inseparable animal companions. We are always glad to see two canaries in a home, instead of one lone little songster; and two pups are so much more satisfying than one that we are invading this page to talk about it.

For many parents it may seem a big step to let Sonny have even one dog. Mother thinks of the work it will make and all the looking after that the pup will need. It looks like that before the pet comes. Ask the same family six months later. "Work?" they say. "Oh, but it's worth it. Besides, Jock is such a dear dog and has brought out so much love and tenderness in Billy and all of us. We are glad to take care of him." Of course if you have never had a dog or cat, the first one does seem a big venture, and two instead of one may seem an overwhelming thought. Two, however, are actually as easy to have as one. In fact, in most ways, we should say, easier.

Adjust Themselves Better

Pups that have each other to play with are happier and more settled. Therefore they adjust themselves more harmoniously to man-made civilization. Give them plenty of toys and they never tire of amusing themselves with each other. Thus they get into less mischief. Time and again the two will snooze, or sit quietly among the children, or watch the household tasks, content in each other's nearness, where one puppy might range around in search of something to do, like an only child. They teach each other to play gently, and in some mysterious way tell each other what is considered "the thing to do." They are less bother, because they do not depend so utterly upon grown-ups and children for companionship and activity. And they are much more their own entrancing, doggy selves.

"That dog of Jones's howls at night," one hears. Perhaps in your own home, when the family is all away in the afternoon, your loved dog, shut alone down cellar and bitterly bewailing it, shares his woes in no uncertain terms. Two dogs, brought up like little brothers, are never heard howling at night, unless of course they are mistreated by their owners. The family can go away for the afternoon or evening, sure that Sandy and Silver will not suffer while the folks have a good time, for they have each other's companionship. They ask for so little. Even a brief experience with two will convince a family how much it means to the pets themselves to have the companionship of their own kind. A neighbor's dog may make a fine playfellow, just as a neighbor's child is a valuable addition to the life of an only child. But parents of families know that two children in the home together contribute to each other a something that an only child usually cannot achieve so well by merely playing with the neighbors. And when the idea is applied to pets there is more parallel than meets the eye.

No Question Then

As for the joy that comes out of it. Once see two kittens playing on the living room floor, or a cat and a kitten hiding behind doors and scampering under the chairs, a pup tugging at each end of an old slipper, two furry faces watching Jimmy fix pans of food—and the fun is so great that there is no question between having one and having two. Canaries and other caged birds adjust themselves wonderfully to hours alone, when they have nothing to do but sit.

We find two pups infinitely more decorative than one, and a friend who has a big yellow Persian cat and a small black scottie, devoted to each other, is constantly provided with beautiful, living pictures. There is humor and whimsey, too. One pup is likely to be a jolly sight, to be sure—but two—and the scene is rollicking. And they are forever doing fascinating things which one wishes to capture in snapshot or etching. Oh for the skill of a Diana Thorne when two sturdy backs side by side on the brow of the hill indicate a canine appreciation of scenery! Two pups on the hearth rug instead of one—well it is much more like home.

Friendly Attitude A Natural One

Kindness to animals can be taught in countless ways, if a parent or teacher is alert to opportunities. A friendly attitude toward the dogs, cats, and horses one may pass in a walk along the street, will help Junior to feel that the friendly attitude is the natural one. We have seen a father (or uncle) lead a small boy up to the milkman's horse, telling him about it, sponsoring the introduction, so to speak. A certain little girl and her mother are never too hurried to stop and stroke some appreciative cat hunched on a first floor window sill. These are little things, but their influence is big, especially if the conversation that comes out of it has a guiding purpose.

* * *

If all the dogs of the neighborhood insist upon drinking out of the bird bath in your garden, and sometimes tipping it over, all they need is a more convenient drinking place. Instead of getting after them over the bird bath, provide a jardiniere and keep it filled with water near by.

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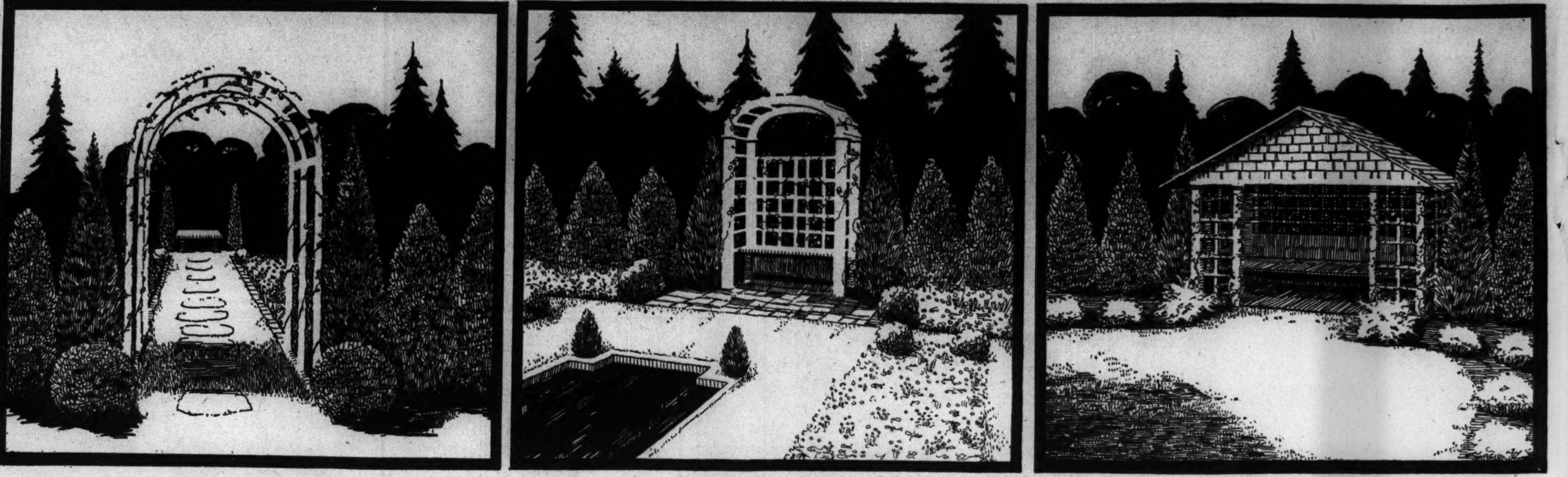


Drawn by Earl H. Selle for The Christian Science Monitor

Left—An Entrance Arbor With Pyramidal Juniper on Each Side, and Globe Arborvitæ in Front. Center—This Arbor Seat in a Formal Garden Has Pines, Spruce or Fir in the Background, Pyramidal Arborvitæ or Juniper on Each Side, Globe Arborvitæ at the Flower-Bed Corners and Spiny Greek Juniper Near the Pool. Right—This Summer House Is Flanked With Red Cedar and American Arborvitæ, and Faced Down With Low Growing Varieties of Juniper Such as Pfitzer, Savin or Andorra Juniper. With Such Planting the Arbor Is Decorative All Year.

Built of Steel and Enamel

Houses of the Future Series—3

By LESLIE HARRIS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IS THE near future going to bring cheaper homes of welded sheet metal which can be erected in 30 days and given an enamel finish as sleek and shiny as a new automobile? This question may be decided to some extent by the Century of Progress Exposition here this summer, where several steel houses will be included in the model exhibit.

One of these is the experimental steel house similar to the one recently erected in Cleveland which aroused so much interest.

Walls fabricated in a steel plant and only needing to be set up in place, exterior covered with big shingles of enamel-on-steel, and no frame at all, this new house is probably the most revolutionary development in years. But whether it will prove practical from all points and will take hold commercially, is the reason it is still characterized as an experiment.

With walls only three and one half inches thick, welded and screwed together into a rigid shell, the construction is unbelievably simple. Yet it is not intended to standardize this type of house. It can be adapted to various types of architecture, Tudor, Colonial, or something extremely modern, it is said, merely by varying the size of the sections and using a different exterior covering if desired.

For the experimental house at the fair a thoroughly modern idea has been developed by the architect, Mr. Robert Smith Jr., working in cooperation with the Insulated Steel Construction Company, which will build the house for the American Rolling Mill Company and the Ferro-Enamel Corporation of Cleveland.

Some of the New Things

The house will be built entirely of sheet metal, requiring about 14 tons of steel sheets. The steel, before being made into the wall sections, is unbelievably thin, no thicker than a dime. But after it has been corrugated and filled with wool, for insulation, it makes a wall two inches thick. These steel sections are produced in the factory in as large a size as possible, hauled to the site, and stood on end, held in place at the bottom by a concrete base, at the top by the roof, in the center by the second-story floor. There is the steel shell of the house, and all that needs to be done further is to cover it with a layer of insulation board inside and out, and then to nail on the outer surface covering, which might be the enameled steel shingles specified for this particular house, or any other surface covering which can be nailed on. If enamel finish is used, a bath with the garden hose is all that is needed to keep it looking like new. The interior walls may be hung with wall board, or lathed and papered.

The floors and roof will also be of sheet metal, over which a number of different finishes might be applied—terra cotta, fiber blocks, wood or linoleum.

Instead of installing an ordinary brick and tile flue the designers will use an Armco spiral welded steel pipe, specially treated to protect it from the corrosive action of the acids in the fumes.

In this house, like many of the other modern types developed for the fair group, the old peaked roof has given way to a flat deck roof—easier to build and at the same time useful. On this particular house, a solarium and porch are to be built on the roof, which is to be covered with an asphaltic composition over the steel.

It is believed by the sponsors of this type of house that it can be built more cheaply than a wooden house, and that it has many more advantages, being quicker to build, and offering greater opportunities for modern innovations in design and equipment. One person interested in the experiment believes that it will eventually lead to such other innovations as completely installing the plumbing and the wiring in the walls before they leave the factory.

Saying It With Steel

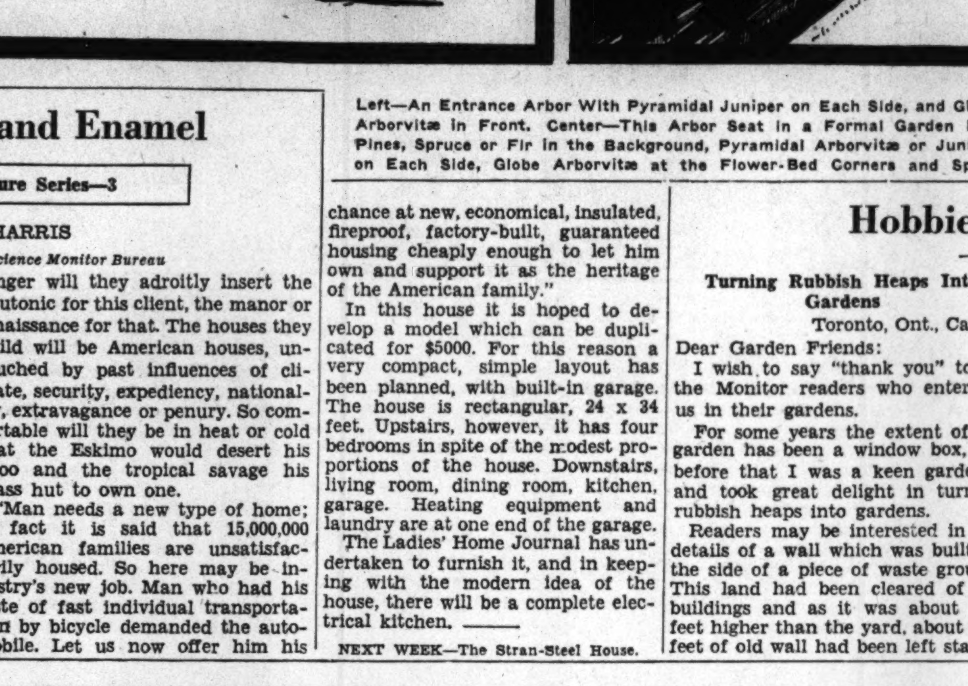
The world's fair people themselves look with considerable interest on the steel houses, of which two other types will be built. "Pioneers in this new housing are racing to get their first big project across and when they succeed, as they must, architecture and engineering will be freed from ancient prejudices and make bold to do other new and practical things," declares "Commerce," the world's fair official publication. "No longer will they adroitly insert the Teutonic for this client, the manor or renaissance for that. The houses they build will be American houses, untouched by past influences of climate, security, expediency, nationality, extravagance or penury. So comfortable will they be in heat or cold that the Eskimo would desert his igloo and the tropical savage his grass hut to own one.

"Man needs a new type of home; in fact it is said that 15,000,000 American families are unsatisfactorily housed. So here may be industry's new job. Man who had his taste of fast individual transportation by bicycle demanded the automobile. Let us now offer him his chance at new, economical, insulated, fireproof, factory-built, guaranteed housing cheaply enough to let him own and support it as the heritage of the American family."

In this house it is hoped to develop a model which can be duplicated for $5000. For this reason a very compact, simple layout has been planned, with built-in garage. The house is rectangular, 24 x 34 feet. Upstairs, however, it has four bedrooms in spite of the modest proportions of the house. Downstairs, living room, dining room, kitchen, garage. Heating equipment and laundry are at one end of the garage.

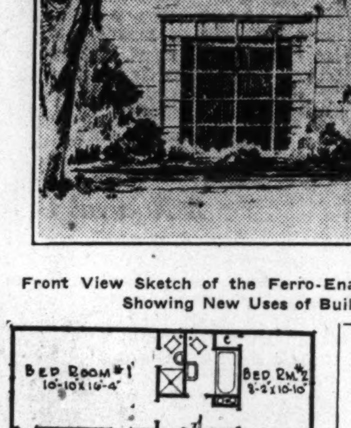
The Ladies' Home Journal has undertaken to furnish it, and in keeping with the modern idea of the house, there will be a complete electrical kitchen.

NEXT WEEK—The Stran-Steel House.

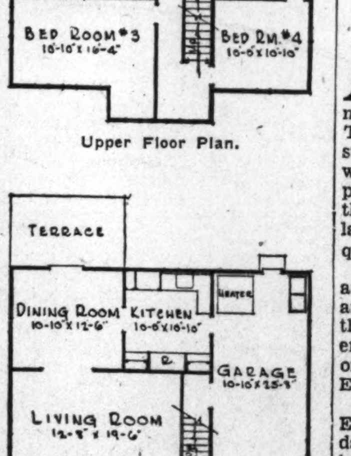


The Christian Science Monitor

Front View Sketch of the Ferro-Enamel Steel House Built at Chicago World's Fair as One of Eight Houses Showing New Uses of Building Materials. Robert Smith Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio, Architect.



Upper Floor Plan.



The Christian Science Monitor

Lower Floor Plan Ferro-Enamel Steel House.

Woodland Pinks

Dianthus sylvestris, the so-called woodland pink, is much neglected in the United States. Contrary to its common name, it does better, in this country at least, in full sunshine than it does when given a woodland setting. It is one of the easiest of pinks, asking for no more than a common garden soil and sun. And it combines well with a number of flowers of its period—June and July. One happy association which comes to mind is the salmon-pink of this dianthus and the blue Veronica incana. Blue and pink do not always combine well but there is no clash in this mingling.

After Care of Easter Plants

House Plants and Their Care Series—14

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT EASTER time, thousands of plants are brought from greenhouses to the retail markets and later into our homes. To bring the plants to the fine state of perfection they are in when we receive them represents vast expenditure of time and money. In the average home the plants will last about two weeks and then the question arises as to their disposal.

Surely, any flower is worth saving, and Easter flowers are so colorful and radiant we are loath to consign them to the ash can or the incinerator. Yet this is the actual fate of more than 50 per cent of all Easter plants.

When brought into the home the Easter lily should be watered every day. It should be placed in a light but not sunny window, and kept out of all drafts. Do not discard the lily after it has finished flowering. Merely continue to water it until all the leaves are yellow, which is an indication that the bulb is ripe. When the foliage is dry, set the pot aside until the first of June, when the top can be removed and the bulb planted in some sunny place in your garden. If kept well watered the plant should bloom in August.

Azaleas Outside

Azaleas require careful watering, and should never be allowed to become dry. Keep the soil moist but not wet; too much water will cause the soil to become sour. This plant should always be kept out of cold drafts. In some sections flowered Japanese azaleas can also be planted outside where they will prove a permanent adornment for your lawn. It is well to keep the roots of these plants mulched with peat moss.

Cineraria is one of the most popular plants for house decoration. Being rapid growers, they are never prohibitive in price. They are easily grown from seed. When they have finished flowering their usefulness is over. You will prolong their season of bloom if they are kept well watered and in a light but not sunny place.

Japanese astilbes may be planted in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. They will continue to flower all summer.

Spring Flowering Bulbs

Tulips, hyacinths and daffodils must be watered until the leaves turn yellow, when the pots may be set aside until early October. In the early fall remove the bulbs from the pot and plant them in some sunny spot in your garden. A liberal supply of water, protection against cold drafts, and subdued light during the bright part of the day is all that is needed to carry any of these plants through their flowering period.

While hydrangeas are in full flowers they require a great deal of water. Should the plants show sign of wilting submerge the pots in water for 10 minutes. As the flowers begin to droop they must be cut off. In late May plant the hydrangea in a lawn tub, and set it in a sunny place on your lawn. The old fashioned idea was to plant the hydrangea in the open ground, but we have learned that unless we live by the sea or south of Washington, (D. C.), the plant is not reliably hardy; therefore we plant it in a wooden tub so it can be lifted indoors in winter. It can be wintered in any cool, light basement. While in the open it must be watered at least once a day, twice would be better. When indoors the plant will require only enough water to keep the end buds from shriveling and the roots from drying. The French hybrid hydrangeas bloom on wood made the previous season, so all the pruning they require is to remove the wilted flowers.

The next article in the series will appear May 2.

Hobbies and Hints

Turning Rubbish Heaps Into Gardens

Toronto, Ont., Can.

Dear Garden Friends:

I wish to say "thank you" to all the Monitor readers who entertain us in their gardens.

For some years the extent of my garden has been a window box, but before that I was a keen gardener and took great delight in turning rubbish heaps into gardens.

Readers may be interested in the details of a wall which was built on the side of a piece of waste ground. This land had been cleared of old buildings and as it was about two feet higher than the yard, about two feet of old wall had been left standing. This was pulled down and rebuilt with the old bricks. A large rough stone was placed in the center for a step and either side the wall was rebuilt diamond shape by placing the bricks on their edges, so that every other row had diamond-shaped holes. These were filled with soil and a variety of creepers, rock plants, ferns and primroses planted. In spite of the fact that there was not very much soil, the growth covered the wall each summer and continued to flourish for many years. A border was made along the top and creepers flowed over the sides. Lilac and laburnum were planted each side of the step. The waste land was sodded over and a rose border planted all around.

This piece of ground soon became the family rendezvous and all meals were taken here in fine weather.

The wall was the prime feature of this garden and my dream garden always calls for an old wall covered with creepers and flowers.

(Miss) I. J. C.

* * *

To Root Cuttings in a Slip Box

Eugene, Oregon

My dear Garden Friends:

The Garden Page is one of the most interesting sections of Tuesday's Monitor. Many of the letters have been a direct help toward solving some of our garden problems. I do hope there will continue to be enough letters so that the "Hobby Column" will always be a feature of the Garden Page.

In this letter I shall tell you about our "slip box," and later I shall tell about the "seedling bed." Friends had been offering us slips of rock garden shrubs, deciduous and evergreen landscape shrubs so we had to have some way of rooting them. I say "we" because my husband and two small children share in the garden work.

My husband made a frame of 12-inch boards 4 feet square and 2 feet high. A hole in a convenient place was dug 1 foot deep and the frame placed in it. A foot of coarse sand was put inside the frame and firmly packed down. In this sand the cuttings, usually 6 to 12 inches long, are buried about half their length. The bottom end of the slip is cut slanting so as to start roots better. A lid is fastened to the frame made of 2-inch strips about 3 inches apart.

In summer this is kept down to partially shade the slips and in winter to keep out some of the moisture. On sunny winter days the lid is opened. During dry weather the sand is kept very moist and the slips take root within one or two months.

After the cuttings show new top growth and have a good bunch of roots, they are transplanted to a row in the seedling bed, there to grow until big enough to plant in their permanent place. So far we find it makes no difference when the cuttings are put in. With roses we find that covering the slip with a glass jar until new growth is well started is the best.

Cuttings usually start better if there is a little of the old wood left on the stem or branch.

Shrubs we have successfully started in the "slip box" are: trailing cotoneaster, upright cotoneaster, evergreen honeysuckle, Oregon grape, veronica, roses, thyme, and some I do not know the name of. From chrysthanemums and perennial asters we cut several stalks just above the ground, cut them in six-inch lengths, and put them in the "slip box." They are rooting very well. Geranium slips and other house plants are started in the "slip box" during warm weather. Our box is full of cuttings all the time and is one of the joyous spots of our garden.

With much gratitude for the other Hobby letters I send best wishes to all readers of our page.

(Mrs.) N. H. P.

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Planting Around the Arbor

Provide an Evergreen Setting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN furniture such as the arbor, the arbor seat, or the summer house serves a definite purpose, and because of its very nature becomes a central feature in the small garden. During the hot summer months it provides shade, shelter, or a place to rest to all who visit the garden. It comprises the framework on which the clematis or the climbing rose weaves a gorgeous pattern of flowers and foliage. Thus the feature is interwoven with the garden picture and appears to be a living part of the planting during the summer months.

When the leaves fall, the flowers wither, and deciduous plants hibernate along with the frogs and crickets, the arbor, the arbor seat, and the summer house find their only companions in the faithful and persistent evergreens. When the lattice strips are heaped high with snow, and branches are bending low, the evergreens add permanent dignity to the architectural feature. They remain faithful associates, never faltering as the seasons come and go, and only seem more charming with the soft white heaps of snow.

Thus a few evergreens, well arranged with the most interesting garden features, will make for a feeling of permanence and add much to the beauty of the garden at times when it can be enjoyed only from the living-room windows.

Where space will permit, a permanent effect can be obtained by placing an arbor seat or a summer house six feet or more from the property line to allow for a background planting of pine, spruce, fir or hemlock, faced down on either side with juniper and arborvitæ. Where garden space is limited to a small area, the summer house or arbor seat may be placed close to the property line, and planted at either side with the tall pyramidal-shaped junipers, or arborvitæ, and faced down in front with the low-spreading varieties.

If one has a garden feature at the entrance or end of a garden path, or in the boundary planting which he would accent with evergreens, the illustrations may be helpful in making selections for spring planting. Special care during the first season will give the evergreens the same expert attention they are accustomed to receiving in the nursery, and will go far toward developing dense, shapely trees. This special care, for the most part, will consist in keeping the evergreens well watered during the hot dry weather, soaking the plants thoroughly before the ground freezes in the fall, and protecting the roots with a ground cover the first winter. By thus securing a favorable start, they will be worthy specimens adding winter green to the garden and remain an ever-present transition between the feature and the grounds.

EARL H. SELLE.

HOW THE SEARCH ENDED

1 I think we could save some money by buying these shoes advertised in the Monitor.
2 Marge, I want to find the local dealer who sells the shoes I saw advertised last week in the Monitor. Do you know how I can locate the store?
3 You can often get such information in the local advertisements in the Monitor. Let's look in this issue I have with me.
4 Isn't this wonderful! Here's the advertisement of a local store featuring just the shoes you want to buy.

You can often save time and bother by consulting the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor before shopping for Monitor-advertised products.

The Home Forum

The Gateway of Lions

COMING into the harbor of Singapore is a slow and a beautiful proceeding. Before the queen island, like subjects bearing gifts of green, are innumerable small islands. The ship threaded her way between them cautiously; until each one seemed more attractive than the last. It was raining—a gentle drizzle that spread a mist of gray over the little hills and made them even more verdant.

We had not been out of sight of land now for several days; and, after a month at sea, to those who are never too happy on watery wastes, this fact alone was a cause for rejoicing. They grew lyrical with pleasure. Wasn't it wonderful to see green again? Weren't the hills comforting? But I could not forget that rapturous feeling when the eye roved free over the whole visible world, encountering nothing but sea and sky: the sea a well of color, the sky a poem written in clouds.

And now we had reached our last port of call before Java—Singapore, the Gateway of Lions. But not a lion was to be seen; only some gesticulating vendors on the dock, and some overeager taxi drivers waiting for possible customers.

The city hums with life. Thousands of gay-colored rickshas, the runners under their cone-shaped hats gaunt and thin-faced. Rotund Chinese leaning back in the carriages, tremendous bundles of laundry overflowing the narrow confines. Bullock carts plodding by, the bullocks looking very festive, one horn painted red and one green—apparently a fancy of the Tamil drivers. Chinese shops, with open fronts and intricate signs, seeming to contain everything that a fickle world could fancy. Handsome, columned white municipal buildings, opulent in size and setting. Department stores and streets with English names that strike the ear incongruously in this Eastern atmosphere. And, presiding over the crossroads, the East incarnate, yet in Western dress: great, towering Sikhs, dark and magnificent, with sufficient height to command any situation and a bearing in keeping with their exalted positions. Across their backs they wear a board that protrudes on either side like conventionalized wings; and, in order to regulate traffic, the policemen turn themselves—whereupon the boards go with them, of course. On the ends of these stop and go signals are small lights for night use.

* * *

There was a gratifying breeze while we drove. The streets were clean; everything seemed newly washed, and the lawns and the trees were refreshing. Elaborate stucco houses, with blue shutters and large windows and striped awnings, set in flowered, terraced gardens, were pointed out to us constantly by the driver. "Chinese house," he would say complacently. "More Chinese house. . . . This Chinese house, too." One couldn't help getting the impression that all the wealth of Singapore was concentrated in the hands of the Chinese, particularly as the only European place that he considered worth showing us was the home of the Governor—a beautiful porticoed building, set on an eminence in extensive rolling grounds.

Doing what he thought was his duty by us, he stopped in front of the great cream-colored buildings of the Raffles Museum and Library. "Like see," he said firmly, not as a question, but as a matter of fact. We disillusioned him. "No," we said as firmly. "Drive out to the Gardens."

The famous Botanical Gardens lie three miles out of town at Tanglin. The lovely suburbs were asleep in the sun, and along the road the cart drivers sprawled out across their seats half asleep, too, while the knowing animals pursued their own leisurely way.

Down brick steps, bordered with brilliant red and yellow flowers, lay an oval piece of ground covered with strange plants and stranger ferns; and, radiating from this, were side aisles that lured you to new discoveries: mazes of orchids from various islands; a gingerwort rockery; a jungle-esque place of tall trees and bushes, all with unknown names; a little pool, on whose bosom lay lily pads and delicate white flowers with the incredible designs of snowflakes.

There are monkeys in profusion in the gardens—tame, gray monkeys that run over the wide lawns, shriek at you from the trees, and sit calmly in the middle of the road, completing their toilettes, secure in the knowledge that the automobiles will turn out for them.

"Now reservoir," said our guide with the machine. So we went to the Thomson Road reservoir, not so much because it is written up as one of the sights, as because it required further driving. And we found it, as one of us said, "nice as reservoirs go"; after all, a reservoir must find it extremely difficult to look like anything else.

* * *

At the big hotel, we discovered a breeze coming in from the boat-filled harbor across the esplanade. Luncheon was served by white-coated Chinese boys who brought you the proper dish if ordered in any one of three languages.

While we watched him we remembered that it was this Sir Stamford Raffles who, when he heard about the favorable situation of the island, decided to make it the site of a great commercial emporium founded for the encouragement of British trade in the East. It was in 1824 that the island was purchased from the Sultan of Johore for sixty thousand Spanish dollars and a life annuity of twenty-four thousand dollars.

In the heat of the afternoon we drove out to Johore, on the mainland, along the shaded roads that run through miles of beautifully tended rubber plantations, and across the long sunny causeway. Johore is still the home of a sultan and it is known, too, for its Mosque Ibrahim, an imposing yellow building with square towers, marvelously situated on a hill that overlooks a great stretch of water and green, with nicely laid-out gardens.

In an hour we were back in Singapore again. The city had waked from its afternoon siesta; ladies were out driving in their carriages; rickshas were speeding along the broad asphalt streets, turning off into the narrow, colorful side lanes; hawkers and beggars and street merchants were crying their wares; there was an Oriental mingling of races and colors and costumes; a metropolitan clamor of traffic. Along the street of the Bombay shops we flitted from store to store, seeing such a comglomeration of good and mediocre, such a hodgepodge of carved wood and embroidered kimonos, of jade and ivory, of silks and stones and "Oriental art" made in the United States, that, in sheer discouragement, we bought nothing.

Late at night the boat slipped out between the jewel-strung islands into the deep waters. And, lying awake in excitement, I was sure that I heard the throb of the engines beating out a stirring song: "Forty Hours to Java," it said. "Forty Hours to Java . . . For-ty-Hours-to-Ja-va. . . ."

A. DE L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ...$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..$4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:
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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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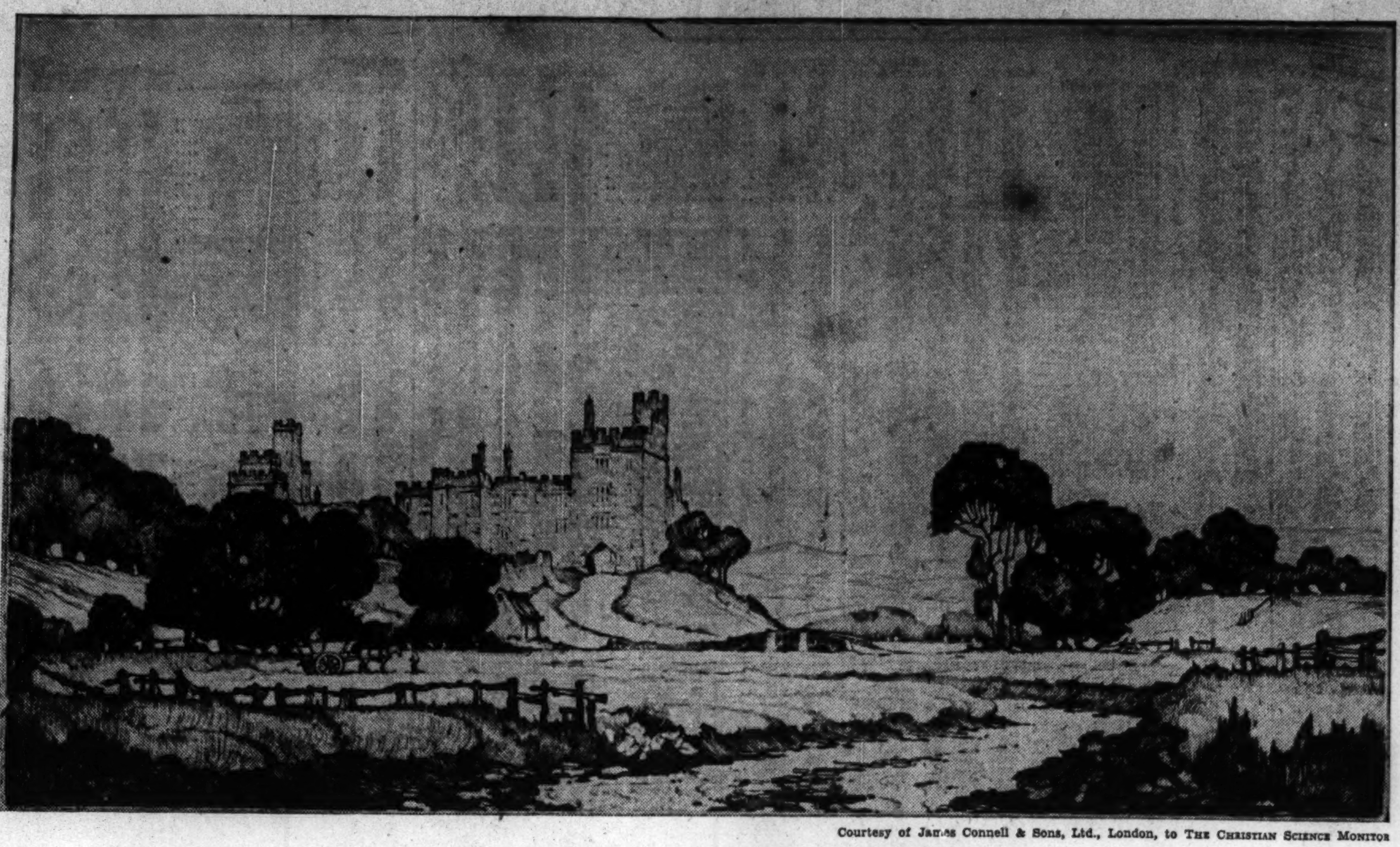
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



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Haddon Hall (Derbyshire, England): From a Drypoint by Kenneth Steel

Dialogue of Mountain and Snow

For half a day there was now a world of snow, a myriad flakes falling, a myriad rising, and nothing more save the sound of rivers; and now a world of green undulating hills that smiled in the lap of the gray mountains, over which moved large clouds, sometimes tumultuous and gray, sometimes white and slow, but always fringed with fire. When the snow came, the mountains dissolved and were not. When the mountains were born again out of the snow, the snow seemed but to have polished the grass, put a sharper sweetness in the song of the thrush and the call of the curlew, and left the thinnest of cirrus clouds upon the bare field, where it clung only to the weeds. So, in this dialogue of mountain and snow, nothing was easily remembered or even credible, until I came to the foot of a hill which hazels and oak trees crowned. The snow was disappearing and the light came precipitately through it and struck the hill. All the olive and silver and leaden stems of oak and hazel glowed together and made a warm haze and changed the hill into an early sunset cloud out of which came the cooing of wood-pigeons. The mountains lay round, grey, faint, unimportant, about to pass away; the country that lay between them and the hill was still in mist. So the hill rose up crowned and garlanded like a statue in a great hall of some fair woman of whom one wonders what art can persuade her to stay on that cold pedestal for ever. The wood-pigeons cooed continually; and there was the hill, using all the sunlight, as a chrysanthemum will do in a London street.—From "Beautiful Wales," by EDWARD THOMAS. (London: A. & C. Black. New York: Macmillan.)

MR. KENNETH STEEL is a young English artist who shows much promise as an engraver. He is a native of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, where he studied, under Mr. S. Andrews, at the College of Art. At first his interest was attracted to etching, but he became dissatisfied with the medium as he felt that the quality of the line was too much controlled by the acid. He, therefore, began to experiment in engraving on copper and found this method entirely to his taste, as working with the graving tool direct on the metal gave him the scope he demanded for self-expression.

In order to get a fuller knowledge of the graver, Mr. Steel, when a lad of twenty, worked for some time with a commercial engraver, and doubtless his delight in engraving bookplates is a result of this early training. In his spare hours he was also devoting as much time as possible to painting. This he found not only helped him greatly with his composition, but also served to keep his ideas on a broad basis. His feeling for pattern and design has been further developed by his work in designing modern pewter.

One of Mr. Steel's recent plates is his fine drypoint, "Haddon Hall." This historic seat, near Bakewell, in the beautiful Peak district of Derbyshire, has been in the family of the Duke of Rutland since the sixteenth century. Part of the building dates back to Norman times. In Mr. Steel's print the old Hall is seen standing boldly above the River Wye, the light stone of the building thrown into relief by contrast with the dark masses of the trees on either side of the river which scarcely seems to move in its shallow course. The spreading meadows and the Derbyshire hills, rising in the background, combine to make a most attractive picture of a subject of historic interest.

Those Mysterious Dolomites

Those "Mystic Mountains!" The Dolomites! Leaving Chioggia and its picturesque harbour, and steaming slowly along inside the "ramparts of Venice" in the glorious setting sun of a perfect May day, we saw, rising upon the landward plain, away to the north, a broken and uneven line, increasing in height as it receded inland. A vision of low hills showing through the golden glamour of a sunset haze such as only Venice gives.

The calm silent Lagoon mirrored the low-shore silhouettes, in those last moments when all around seems to stand still, before the exquisite Tramonta faded and left us chill: this, our first sight of the foothills, and the outposts of the mystic mountains we had come so far to see, and about which we had read and heard so much, thrilled us into silence, a foretaste only of yet greater wonders Dame Nature held in store for us.

Could there be any more lovely sight of the distant hills, Cadore's rock-crowned kingdom, than to see them thus, only equalled by the glistening line they present in the early morning as one leaves Venice over the long viaduct to Mestre.

The Dolomites, about which people who know them are so enthusiastic, and of which they say: "There are no mountains like them."

What are they? They are the most extraordinary and grotesquely shaped rocks, sitting upon great mountains, some of them over ten thousand feet high.

It is true there are no other mountains like them in Europe. In height they vary from quite short and difficult needles to tall Campanili, and their color when you come to look into them varies as much as their height and their extraordinary formation. . . .

This is a land of wonderful sunsets, the mountains are bathed in the most exquisite colors; but the strangest sight of all is when in early autumn an after-glow passes across the great amphitheatre of rocks encircling Cortina, lighting up the mountains with burnished copper until they look as if on fire; it is the most astonishing sight on earth; although but rarely seen; it is worth going all the way there for even the chance of witnessing such a phenomenon!

In a country where Dame Nature is so generous with her bounties, is it strange that those who have fallen under her spell in these pleasant places once should want to return again and again?

That these weird grey-white mountains were of magnesian-lime formation was discovered by a great French scientist, the Comte Déodat Sylvain-Tancrède de Dolomieu, towards the end of the eighteenth century, and in the early nineteenth century, those geologists who followed in his steps began to call the district after him, coining the name Dolomite, which is now applied to the mountains on the northeastern and the southwestern sides of the Adige River. We who follow after owe Monsieur de Dolomite a deep debt of gratitude for bringing to the notice of travellers this enchanting and unique tract of mountain land.

By those with imagination all kinds of forms may be seen in those strange rocks, church spires, cathedrals, campanili, jagged teeth, pinnacles, towers, great bastions, ruined castles, heads of animals, even human faces look down upon one; seen, however, from a different point the resemblance goes, and in many cases in rounding the corner of a road, or turning into another valley, the rock is so altered in shape that it is hardly recognizable.—From "Things Seen in The Dolomites," by L. M. DAVIDSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Newcomer

Spring comes
With a fragile step,
Too shy
To call over the hills
With the loud voice of Summer.

Only to the willows,
Gentlest of things,
Does she disclose her presence
With the first whisper of green.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft und die neuzeitlichen Erfindungen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Zeitungen und Zeitschriften haben in letzter Zeit erwähnt, daß die Maschine das ganze Gewerbsleben beherrsche, und haben prophezeit, daß die heutige Wirtschaftslage, so schlecht sie auch sei, in keinem Vergleich dazu stehe, wie sie in einigen Jahren aussehen werde. Wer irrige Einflüsterungen nicht zurückzuweisen und sich nicht darüber zu erheben versteht, kann nach dem Lesen neuzeitlicher Ansichten über die Wirtschaftslage bei der Menge technischer Einzelheiten in solchen Aufsätzen den wahren Gesichtspunkt verlieren. Glücklicherweise wissen aber die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Einflüsterungen des sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts richtig einzuschätzen, die unwürdigen zu verwerfen und zu verneinen und die würdigen anzunehmen und zu unterstützen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft wird nicht nur rasch als Mittel zur Heilung von Sünde und Krankheit aller Art bekannt, sondern wird auch immer mehr als Gottes Gesetz anerkannt, durch dessen Anwendung die verschiedenen und verwickelten Aufgaben des menschlichen Lebens gelöst werden können. Daher überlegt der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft die an ihn herantretenden Fragen oder Aufgaben ernstlich und ist bestrebt, sie auf die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrte Art und Weise zu lösen. Diese Lehre bietet folgerichtige Anweisungen, widerwärtige Zustände zu meistern, und beschwichtigt die durch entmutigende Prophezeiungen erweckte Furcht. Sie bietet eine hilfreiche und sichere Art, allen widrigen Zuständen entgegenzutreten.

Manche Leute mögen menschliche Erfindungen verurteilen und die gegenwärtige Arbeitslosigkeit und Not dem Fortschritt auf technischem Gebiet zuschreiben. Aber jede nützliche Erfindung hebt irgend einen Begrenzungsgrund auf; daher müssen die Menschen, denen doch an der Überwindung der Begrenzungen gelegen ist, Erfindungen willkommen heißen. Denn alles, was Begrenzung überwindet, kann den Menschen nicht schaden, sondern muß sie segnen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 95): „Wir heißen die Zunahme des Wissens und das Ende des Irrtums willkommen, weil selbst die menschliche Erfindung ihren Tag haben muß, und unser Wunsch ist, daß auf diesen Tag die Christliche Wissenschaft, die göttliche Wirklichkeit folge".

Arbeitslosigkeit, Mangel und Leiden sind gewiß nicht gut. Sie kommen nicht von Gott, dem Guten; sie kommen nicht von der Wahrheit und sind daher Irrtum—unwirklich. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter „heißen die Zunahme des Wissens", das ihnen ein Ende macht, „willkommen". Dieses Ende wird aber nicht dadurch erreicht, daß man einen Irrtum durch einen andern zu berichtigen sucht. Irrtum kann nur durch das Verständnis der Wahrheit berichtigt werden, und diese Berichtung muß im Bewußtsein des einzelnen stattfinden.

Die Probleme Arbeitslosigkeit, Mangel, unsachgemäße Verteilung und Leiden werden in dem Maße gelöst, wie das Bewußtsein des einzelnen von Selbstsucht, Unehrlichkeit und Habgier gereinigt wird. Diese und alle anderen Irrtümer des sterblichen Gemüts sind unwirklich, und auf dieser Grundlage kann man ihnen entgegentreten und sie zerstören.

Obwohl zugegeben werden mag, daß die Irrtümer im menschlichen Bewußtsein überwunden werden sollten, kann ein Arbeitsloser sagen, daß er nicht verstehen könne, wie er durch eine Änderung in seinem Denken soll Beschäftigung finden können, oder kann der Inhaber eines stockenden Geschäfts fragen, wie eine Änderung in seinem Denken sein Geschäft in Gang bringen könne. Trotzdem ist diese Änderung im Denken das einzig wahre Heilmittel. Wenn Selbstsucht und Unehrlichkeit der Erkenntnis der Liebe und der Wahrheit Raum geben, weicht Begrenzung, die persönliche, selbstsüchtige Auffassung der Dinge, einer wahren Auffassung des Seins. Man sieht Gelegenheit nicht mehr als begrenzt an. Man hält sich nicht mehr für den Schöpfer von Gelegenheiten. Man beginnt zu verstehen, was Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 181 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt: „Gemüt, Gott, ist die Quelle und Bedingung alles Daseins". Gottes Widerspiegelung, der Mensch, ist nie untätig, ermangelt nie Seiner liebreichen Fürsorge und Unterstützung; denn Gott hat für alle Seine Kinder bereits gesorgt. Das Aufnehmen und Anwenden dieser göttlichen Gedanken oder Ideen stillt jede menschliche Not; und diese Ideen stehen uns jetzt und immer zu sofortigem Gebrauch zur Verfügung.

Die erschreckenden Prophezeiungen derer, die weltliche Verfahren vorschlagen, beeinflussen die Christlichen Wissenschafter nicht, die bestrebt sind, Christus Jesus demütig nachzufolgen; denn diese sind gewiß, daß ihnen bei ihrem Suchen nach größerer geistiger Erleuchtung und Erkenntnis folgende Worte des Meisters ein geeigneter und zuverlässiger Führer in der Wüste der Annahmen unserer Zeit sind: „Alles nun, was ihr wollt, daß euch die Leute tun sollen, das tut ihr ihnen auch". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter sind überzeugt, daß die Anwendung der Goldenen Regel heute allen Menschen und allen Völkern sehr not tut. Sie sind auch gewiß, daß ungeachtet dessen, was andere tun, die Anstrengung des einzelnen in dieser Hinsicht viel dazu beiträgt, die Lösung des ganzen Problems zu beschleunigen. Daher bitten sie immer mehr den Vater-Mutter-Gott um Rat. Sie erwählen sich die Goldene Regel zur Richtschnur in ihren Beziehungen zu anderen Menschen und sind im Alltagsleben ernstlich bestrebt, Gott und den Menschen zu lieben. In ihrer wissenschaftlichen Auslegung der Bibelstelle Prediger 12, 13 schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 340): „Laßt uns die Zusammenfassung der ganzen Sache hören: Liebe Gott und halte Seine Gebote; denn das ist der ganze Mensch in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sea Gulls

For one carved instant as they flew,
The language had no simile—
Silver-crystal, ivory
Were tarnished. Etched upon the
horizon blue,
The frieze must go unchallenged,
for the lift
And carriage of the wings would
stain the drift
Of stars against a tropic indigo
Or dull the parable of snow.

Now settling one by one
Within green hollows or where
curled
Crests caught the spectrum from
the sun,
A thousand wings are furled.
No clay-born lilies of the world
Could blow as free
As those wild orchids of the sea.

—E. J. PRATT, in "Many Moods." (New York: Macmillan.)

Christian Science and Modern Inventions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY newspapers and magazines have recently made mention of the overmechanization of industry and predicted that as bad as economic conditions are today they are as nothing compared with what they will be in a few years. After reading what some modern writers on economic conditions are saying, one who does not know how to reject erroneous suggestions and rise above them might lose a true perspective in the mass of technicalities that make up the bulk of such articles. Fortunately, however, students of Christian Science know how to appraise the suggestions of the so-called human mind; how to reject and deny the unworthy, and how to accept and support the worthy.

Christian Science not only is becoming rapidly known as a means of healing sin and disease of every kind, but is being more widely recognized as God's law, by the application of which the varied and complex problems of human life may be solved. Consequently, a student of Christian Science seriously considers the questions or problems that present themselves, and endeavors to solve them in the way that Christian Science teaches. This teaching offers logical instructions for meeting discordant conditions, and quiets the fear aroused by discouraging predictions; it offers a helpful and certain way in which to meet all untoward conditions.

Some persons may condemn human inventions and charge advancement along mechanical lines with the present unemployment and distress. However, every useful invention breaks down some argument of limitation; hence mankind, concerned with the overcoming of limitations, must welcome inventions, for everything which overcomes limitation must bless and cannot harm mankind. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 95), "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science, by divine reality."

Unemployment, lack, and suffering are certainly not good. They are not of God, good; they are not of Truth, and are therefore erroneous—unreal. Christian Scientists "welcome the increase of knowledge" that will end them. This end, however, will not be brought about by attempting to correct one error with another. Error can be corrected only by an understanding of the truth, and this correction must take place in individual consciousness.

As individual human consciousness is purged of selfishness, dishonesty, and greed, the problems of unemployment, lack, improper distribution, and suffering will be solved. These and all other errors of mortal mind are unreal, and as such they can be met and destroyed.

Although admitting that the errors in human consciousness must be overcome, one who is out of a job may say that he fails to see how a change in his thinking is going to enable him to secure employment; or one with an unsuccessful business may ask how a change in his thinking will make his business prosperous. Nevertheless, this change in thinking is the only true remedy. When selfishness and dishonesty give place to a realization of Love and Truth, a sense of limitation, a personal, self-centered sense of things, yields to a true sense of being. One no longer sees opportunity as limited. He no longer sees himself as the creator of opportunities. He begins to see that, as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 181), "Mind, God, is the source and condition of all existence." God's reflection, man, is never inactive, never lacks His tender care and support; for God has already provided for every one of His children. Receiving and applying these divine thoughts or ideas will meet every human need; and these ideas are now and always available for present use.

Undisturbed by the direful predictions of the proponents of material systems, Christian Scientists who are striving to be humble followers of Christ Jesus, are confident that, while they are searching for greater spiritual light and understanding, these words of the Master are a sufficient and dependable guide in the wilderness of present-day beliefs: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Christian Scientists are confident that the application of the Golden Rule is the great need today for all men and for all nations. They are certain, also, that regardless of what others are doing, individual effort in this direction will contribute helpfully to an early solution of the whole problem. Therefore Christian Scientists are turning more to the Father-Mother God for counsel; they are taking the Golden Rule as their guide in their relations with others, and they are earnestly striving in their daily lives to love God and man. In his scientific interpretation of Ecclesiastes 12:13, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 340), "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: love God and keep His commandments: for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

For Those Who Know the Trossachs

The best way to read "The Lady of the Lake" is to see the Trossachs; the best way to see the Trossachs is to read "The Lady of the Lake." There is a peculiar affinity between the poem and the country that makes each indispensable to the other. Those who read the poem without some knowledge of the scenery are likely to have an inadequate conception of its real significance, or possibly to feel that the poet has painted in colours too vivid and that his enthusiasm is not perhaps fully justified by the facts. Those who see the Trossachs without reading the poem are apt to say, as one man did say to me: "Yes, this is beautiful, but after all I have seen just such roads in New Hampshire." He might have added: "The Rocky Mountains are much higher and more sublime, and the Italian lakes reflect a sky of more brilliant blue and are bordered by foliage infinitely more gorgeous in its colourings"—all of which is true. But when you come to read the poem with a mental vision of the Trossachs before you and to see the Trossachs with the exquisite descriptions of the poem fully in mind, each acquires a new charm which alone it did not possess.

Before the poem was written the Trossachs were scarcely known and Loch Katrine was no more than any other Highland lake. Now these regions are visited yearly by thousands of tourists and to those who know the poem, every turn in the road seems to suggest some favourite stanza. To us the tour was one of unfailing delight and productive of mental visions that will never fade. The Brig o' Turk is to me not merely an old stone bridge over a placid rivulet; but, rushing over it at full speed, eagerly spurring his fine grey horse to further effort, I see the figure of a gallant hunter clad in a close-fitting suit of green, his eyes intently fixed on the road ahead, where a splendid stag, now nearly exhausted, is straining his last ounce of energy in a final effort to distance the pursuing hounds. To me the low ground on the edge of Loch Vennachar, known as Lanrick Mead, appears like a military camp, with great crowds of giant clansmen, in Highland kilts and plaids of many colours, their spears and battle-axes glistening in the sun. The aged oak, bending over the water's edge on Ellen's Isle, is not merely an old dead tree, but it brings the vision of Ellen Douglas putting forth in her frail shallop to answer (as she supposes) the bugle call of her noble father from the Silver Strand.

This is the secret charm of the Trossachs. The tourist who goes through, as many do, with wholehearted devotion to the time-table and guide-book, and whose mind is fixed upon the absolute necessity of "making" all the points in his itinerary, does not see these scenes any more than do the horses who draw the lumbering coaches.—CHARLES S. OLCOTT, in "The Country of Sir Walter Scott." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1913.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Some New Highs Are Recorded In Buoyant Advance

Renewed Buying of Commodity Stocks Spreads to Other Issues

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Stocks rallied rather briskly in the late dealings today, led by renewed buying in such commodity groups as sugars and metals. Some new highs for the year were recorded.

American Sugar Refining advanced more than 5 points. Allied Chemical rose 8. Gains of around 2 points were shown in American Telephone, Case, American Can, Union Pacific, Owens-Illinois and National Distillers.

U. S. Steel and Great Western Sugar rose 1½.

Turnover approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Licensed Gold Exports

Announcement of moderate gold exports, licensed by the Treasury, were interpreted as indicating that the dollar would be defended in the foreign exchange markets, although some inflationists have been strongly urging that the dollar be permitted to decline.

Steel quarters were impressed by further firmness in scrap prices. The railroads are still being watched hopefully for new business for the steel makers. Steel rails produced in 1932 were announced by the American Iron & Steel Institute at 402,566 gross tons, less than half the output of 1931, and the smallest of the current century.

Freight car loadings, as indicated by individual reports thus far at hand, held up fairly well last week. Santa Fe handled 20,939 cars, compared with 20,632 in the previous week. At this season, however, a sag in freight movement into the summer is to be expected.

Great Western Sugar's annual report reflected the price improvement in the last half of the year. It earned about 85 cents a share in 1932, compared with a moderate deficit in the previous year.

Bond Trading Narrow

The bond market generally held to a narrow groove today with prices mixed and trading relatively quiet.

Some United States Government securities improved moderately, although followers of this group were still hesitant because of uncertainties connected with forthcoming Treasury financing. Despite the failure to call the huge issue of Liberty Fourth 4¼s last Saturday, investment circles were still far from sure regarding the Administration's attitude toward sizeable long-term loans.

Rails liens, as a whole, were inclined to mark time while waiting for the Government's carrier relief plans. A few of the secondary maturities were fairly steady, but some bonds of Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific were in an easier mood. Loans of Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Southern edged up a trifle.

The market apparently paid little attention to the defeat of the silver amendment to the farm bill. Most of the utilities were slightly lower or unchanged. Several of the industrials displayed mild resistance, but the majority showed little activity.

Losses of 1 to 3 or more points were again suffered by German dollar maturities. German Government 7s, in demand yesterday, yielded around a point and the 5½s were fractionally lower. The Reich's Central Agricultural Bank's 6s dropped some three points. British and Japanese issues were moderately reactionary. The Italians steadied.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	20¼	22¼	Lafayette	5½	8½
City	24⅝	26⅝	Public	21¾	23¾
Commercial	127	137	Textile	23	26
Fift Av	1170	1220	Trade Bank	13	18
First, N Y.	1110	1160	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	53½	55½	Fulton	230	260
Banca C I	140		Guartnty	259	264
Bk NY&T	265	275	Irving	15⅝	17⅛
Bronx		7	Kings Co	1900	2000
Brooklyn	77	82	M'facturers	12⅜	13⅞
Cn Hanover	116	120	New York	75½	78½
Chemical	32½	34½	Title Guar	18¼	19¾
County	25¼	27¼	Unit States	1395	1445
Empire	16¼	17¾			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	21½	23½	Merchants	275	295
N Shawmut	23	25	Second Nat.	90	95

	Last appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust	280
New England Trust	400
State Street Trust	250

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	¼	¾	Harris T&S.	235	255
Cont Ill Bk	62	63	Northern Tr	325	335
First Nat	88	92			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	22½	23¾	Home	12	14
Am Allianc	8½	11	North River	8	10
Gt Amer	9⅜	11½	Spgfld Fire	49½	54
Hartford	32	35	U S Fire	15¼	18

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.60⅜	.62⅞	.60⅛	.62⅝	+1⅞
July	.61¾	.64⅛	.61⅜	.63⅞	+1⅝
September	.63⅜	.65½	.62⅞	.65⅜	+1¾
Corn					
May	.31¾	.32⅞	.31¾	.32¾	+ ⅝
July	.33⅞	.35⅛	.33⅞	.35	+ ½
September	.35⅞	.37	.35½	.36⅞	+ ⅝
Oats					
May	.21	.21⅝	.20⅞	.21⅝	+ ⅝
July	.21¼	.21⅞	.21⅛	.21⅞	+ ⅝
September	.21¾	.22½	.21⅝	.22½	+ ¾
Lard					
May	4.50	4.52	4.47	4.52	...
July	4.57	4.62	4.55	4.62	...
September	4.67	4.77	4.67	4.75	...

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.53⅜	.52⅛	.53⅛	+ ½
July	.54⅝	.53⅝	.54⅝	+ ½
October	.56½	.55⅜	.56¼	+ ⅝

Dividends

Havana Electric & Utilities Company declared a dividend of 75 cents on account of accumulations on the 6 per cent first preferred for the quarter ended Nov. 14, 1932, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

Union Pacific Income

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad reports a March net operating income of $665,592, compared with $1,314,264 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 18	Last Apr. 17
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	300	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅜
54¼	39	5	Adams Exp pf	10	42½	42½	42½	..
10⅛	5¼	..	Addressograph	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
2⅝	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
10½	7⅞	1.20*	Affiliated Prodd	400	10	9⅞	10	9½
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	700	57	55¼	56¼	56
15⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7400	14⅝	14	14	13⅞
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1	⅞	1	1
8¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	210	7	6	7	6½
89⅞	70⅝	6	Allied Chem	4700	83¼	79¾	82¼	80¼
10¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3600	10⅜	9	10	9⅛
9	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	9	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
28	18½	2	Amerada	900	28	26⅞	28	27⅞
14⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	11⅞	10½	11¾	11⅛
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅛
39⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	34	34	34	..
4⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2900	4½	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝
22	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	260	22	17⅛	20⅝	17⅝
15½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
64	49½	4	Am Can	7200	64	61¾	63⅝	61⅝
10	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	10	9⅛	10	9⅛
25½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	24	23⅛	24	..
40	34	3¶	Am Chicle	400	37	36½	37	37
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3200	17¼	16½	17	17
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1600	6	4⅞	5	5
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	10¼	10	10	..
12	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	8	7½	8	..
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	800	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	900	7⅜	6⅝	7	6⅞
10⅞	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
35	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	35	35	35	..
6½	¾	..	Am Metal	400	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	6
30	17	1½	Am Nnews	20	19	19	19	19
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1200	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13½	13	13½	13½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
7⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	7600	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅜
91	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	200	91	91	91	90
10⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8100	10	8⅝	9¾	9
24⅞	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22	22	22	22
20½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	20½	18⅞	20⅝	19⅝
54	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1400	54	52	54	52
9	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	9	8	8¾	7¾
35¼	30	2½‡	Am Stores	1800	35¼	34⅝	35	34
50	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	7900	50	44½	48½	44
99¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1400	99¼	97½	99¼	97
109⅜	86⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	13700	89¼	86½	88	87
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	300	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	13
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
31¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	500	31¼	30½	31	29⅞
3¼	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	3	3	3	..
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	4	3	3⅞	3¾
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	4800	8⅛	7⅜	8	7¾
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	12½	12	12½	12
16¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	16	16	16	16⅛
54	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	50	50	50	..
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
14¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	300	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅜
3	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	3	3	3	..
7¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1300	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
34	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	34	32	33	29¼
29¼	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	31	31	31	29¼
47⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	6200	41⅞	39⅞	40⅞	40¼
68	50	5	Atchison pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55
26⅛	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	21	19½	21	20
17⅝	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	1300	15¾	15⅜	15¾	16
13¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	62	62	62	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	900	36½	35	36½	36
8½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	27000	8½	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞
			—B—					
6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	110	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	9¾	9	9¾	9⅜
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	11½	11	11⅛	11¼
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	23	23	23	21¾
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	500	4	4	4	4
13	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13½	13	13½	12½
65½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	65	64⅝	65	..
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2500	9½	9	9¼	9¼
16⅜	9	..	Best & Co	1400	16¼	14½	16	15
18	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	8600	18	16⅞	17⅛	16¾
40⅞	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1300	40⅞	37	40⅜	37⅜
8¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	210	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅜
16⅞	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	800	16⅞	16	16⅞	16⅞
26¾	11	1.60	Borden	1700	24½	23½	23⅞	23¾
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	600	9	8¼	9	8⅜
5⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	29½	29	29¼	28½
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4	4	4	..
45⅛	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	37	37	37	..
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	71	70¾	71	82½
33	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	30	30	30	..
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛
[illegible]	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	3	3	3	..
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	28
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	4¼	4	4	..
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
1⅜	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10¼	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	7400	10¼	9½	10⅛	9½
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
1⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	..
15	8½	..	Byers	4100	14¼	12¾	13¾	12¾
			—C—					
14	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2200	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13¼
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	2½	2½	2½	2½
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	300	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	900	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8¼
19	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	23000	49¾	46¼	48⅞	47½
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	52⅛	48¼	52⅛	49¾
10⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1800	10⅜	9¾	10¼	9⅞
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
24⅜	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2400	24⅜	23½	24⅝	23⅝
12⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	10900	13½	10¾	13½	11⅝
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	17½	16¾	17½	16½
30½	24⅜	2½	Ches Ohio	1500	28¼	27⅝	28	27¾
1⅛	½	..	Chi & E Ill	200	⅞	½	½	⅜
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & t W pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	2	1¾	1¾	2
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	600	3	2¾	3	2¾
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	5	5	5	5
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	3	3	3
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	190	8	7¼	8	7⅞
10	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	10	10	10	9½
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	11200	12½	11¾	12¼	11⅞
12½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
1	¼	..	City Stores	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	11¼	10¼	11	10½
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	57½	57½	57½	55
5	3	..	Collins & Aikman	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1800	7	6	7	6
18¾	14	6½	Colo F & I pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	2800	11⅜	10½	10⅞	10⅜
10⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
35¾	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	2100	33⅞	32¼	33⅞	32⅞
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
20⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	18½	18½	18½	..
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	25	23⅝	25	24
14⅞	9	.60	Comm Solvents	7800	14⅛	13½	13¾	13⅝
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	5500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
50	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	8¾	8⅛	8¾	8⅝
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	2	2	2	2¼
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	4800	45	43	44⅜	44
99	88	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	3500	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4	1⅛	..	Container A	700	4	3½	3⅞	3½
2	¼	..	Container B	2200	2	1½	2	1½
5	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	1100	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
42	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	42½	42½	42½	42
47⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	2500	47¾	45⅞	47½	46½
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	700	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅜
7⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3600	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
61	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1300	61	58	59⅜	58½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	127½	127½	127½	127¼
28⅞	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	700	27	26½	27	27
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	21¾	20¼	21⅝	20½
1½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1	1	1	..
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	13¾	13	13¾	13
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	240	23	21	22½	21
1⅞	½	..	Cuba Co	1200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1½
7½	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	7½	7½	7½	..
6⅛	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	10500	6⅛	5⅜	6	5⅛
41½	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	770	41½	38	41½	38
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28½	28	28½	27¾
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
48⅞	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	34½	34½	34½	34½
2½	1½	..	Curtiss Wright	2500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
83	74	7	Cushman 7%	100	83	83	83	76
			—D—					
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	800	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2100	50	47½	49½	48½
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1900	20½	20	20	19⅝
90	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	90	90	90	..
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	19	19	19	19
28	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	500	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
15¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	2100	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
15⅝	10½	1¶	Dominion Stores	800	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14½
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	600	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
8	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	7	7	7	..
3¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	700	2½	2½	2½	2½
43	32⅛	2	du Pont de New	13000	40¼	38½	39¾	38½
106	98½	6	du Pont deb	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
			—E—					
2¾	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	4100	3¾	2⅝	3⅜	2½
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1900	53	52	53	52
130	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	125	215	125	125
6	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5	5	5	..
½	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜	12¾
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	4¼	4	4¼	4
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8	8	8	7¾
27½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	25⅞
34	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34	34	34	..
11	6¾	1	Equitable Off Blg	100	7	7	7	..
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4½	4½	4½	..
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5½	5⅜	5½	..
			—F—					
3⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
15⅛	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	15	15	15	..
10¼	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	6	6	6	..
30	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	30	30	30	..
23⅛	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	21	21	21	21⅜
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2⅛	1¾	1¾	2
15	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
14⅜	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	200	13⅜	12	13	12
63⅜	43⅞	6	Firstn T&R pf A	300	51⅛	50	51⅛	48⅛
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	50½	49½	50½	50½
10⅛	2½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1300	10¼	9½	10	9⅝
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	18⅜	18	18	18
4	2	..	Foundation	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	20	20	20	..
26⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1800	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24
13	9	..	Fuller pr pf	100	10	10	10	..
7⅞	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	4	4	4	..
			—G—					
4¾	2⅝	..	GenAm Inv	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
20⅜	23¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	9300	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	29⅝
7⅛	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛
16	13	2	Gen Baking	300	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	14¼
3¾	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	..
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	7800	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
28⅜	21	1.60	Gen Foods	4900	27⅜	26⅛	27⅜	26⅝
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
9¼	3⅛	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	100	8	8	8	..
48⅜	35½	3	Gen Mills	3700	48¼	46⅜	48	47½
98	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	1200	94	93½	94	93⅞
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	20000	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	69⅜	68⅝	69⅜	68¼
3¼	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	7	6½	7	..
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
20⅞	13⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	20⅝	19⅜	20⅛	19¼
⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	½	½	½	½
7	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6	6	6	..
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6600	12½	11⅞	12¼	12
75	52	5	Gillette S R pf	300	52	52	52	53¼
1⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	10	10	10	8½
6⅛	3¾	..	Glidden	100	5½	5½	5½	..
6¼	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	6
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1300	16⅜	16	16¼	16
6⅞	3	..	Goodrich	4600	6⅝	5⅜	6	5¾
18¼	9	..	Goodrich pf	300	18½	15	18⅛	15
18⅝	9¼	..	Goodyear	7500	19⅛	17⅛	18¾	17⅝
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	1000	43½	41¼	43	42
13⅜	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1800	10⅜	9	10¾	..
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	1800	1½	1¼	1½	1½
6½	3⅞	..	Granby	500	6½	6¼	6½	..
13⅛	11⅛	1	Granite City Stl	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
21⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20½
11⅞	4⅞	..	Great Nor pf	800	9	7⅛	9	7¼
7	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	200	7⅛	6¾	7	6¾
16⅞	7	..	Great West Sug	9500	18½	15⅞	18	15⅞
103	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	103⅜	102	102⅛	102⅛
1¼	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
15⅝	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	1000	17	14⅜	17	..
2⅝	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	2⅛	1¾	2	1⅞
16	5	..	Guan Sug pf	10	20	16	20	..
25⅞	16¼	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	20	26	25	26	..
			—H—					
2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅜
3⅛	2½	..	Hamilton Watch	10	3	3	3	..
20¼	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16½
57⅝	35⅛	3	Hershey Choc	500	41	40	41	..
3¼	2¼	..	Hollander	300	3¼	3	3¼	..
197	145	9¶	Homestake Min	200	187	187	187	186½
2½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
15¾	8¼	..	Houston Oil	300	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅜
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12⅜	5½	.40	Howe Sound	1300	12⅜	11¼	12½	11⅞
5½	3	..	Hudson Motor	100	4	4	4	3⅞
3⅛	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
			—I—					
15½	8½	..	Ill Central	1200	12⅛	11⅝	12	11½
38¼	31	4	Ill Central LL	20	35	35	35	35
2	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
38⅝	24	..	Indus Rayon	1300	32	31	31⅞	30½
33½	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	1500	34⅝	31½	34¼	31¼
19⅝	12	..	Inland Steel	500	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	19⅝
3⅞	2	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3	3	3	3
7¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
3½	2¼	..	Interlake Iron	1100	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2¾
1½	¾	..	Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1	1¼	1
97½	75¾	6	Int Business M	900	96½	95	96	95
4⅛	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅜
12	6⅛	..	Int Cement	5500	12⅜	11	12	11¼
¾	⅛	..	Int Combus	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6	1⅜	..	Int Combus pf	100	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	2
6⅛	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	200	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
25¾	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	9400	24⅞	23½	24⅜	23¾
10⅜	6⅜	..	Int Nickel	12800	10¼	9¾	10¼	9⅞
4½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
43	36½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	36½	35	36½	..
2	1⅛	..	Int Rys C A ct	10	2	2	2	..
18⅝	13¾	1½	Int Salt	200	17¾	17	17¾	17
21½	9¾	..	Int Silver	3800	22½	19⅞	22½	20½
40	24½	..	Int Silver pf	41000	40	38⅞	39½	38
8½	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	5400	6⅞	6¼	6¾	6⅜
2⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	2	2	2	2
18	11	2	Island Crk Coal	200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17¼
			—J—					
23¾	12¼	..	Johns Manville	2300	20½	19¼	20¼	19⅞
62	42	..	Johns Man pf	10	51	51	51	51
50	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	48	48	48	..
			—K—					
110	105	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	105	105	105	..
3¾	2⅝	..	Kaufmann D St	500	3¼	3	3⅛	3
9⅞	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	9½	9	9½	9
2	⅞	..	Kelly Springfield	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅜
10½	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	500	10½	9½	10½	..
5⅜	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	900	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4½
2	⅞	..	Kelsey H W A	200	2	2	2	..
37¼	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	35	35	35	..
12¼	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	9100	11¾	10⅞	11¾	11½
10	5⅞	..	Kimberly Carlk	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
10¾	5⅛	..	Kresge	2300	7⅜	6½	7¼	6⅞
23⅛	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	7100	23⅛	21⅝	23	22⅛
			—L—					
6½	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¼
8¾	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	300	8¾	8⅛	8¼	..
43½	43⅛	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
1½	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
3⅜	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	400	3¼	3	3¼	..
14⅞	8⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	1000	11	10⅛	11	10⅛
47⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1200	46⅞	45½	46¼	46⅞
9	4⅞	..	Libbey-Owens-F	4100	9	8½	8⅞	8⅜
15⅜	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
9¼	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	400	7	7	7	6⅞
18⅞	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	2500	17⅞	17	17⅝	16¾
21½	8¾	1	Loew's Inc	6100	12¾	12	12¾	12
3½	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	500	2	1⅞	2	2
27¾	19¼	2	*Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	27¼	27	27¼	27
19⅜	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
32⅝	21¼	..	Louisville & N.	900	31	29½	30¾	29½
7	4	..	Ludlum Steel	1400	7	6⅛	6½	6
			—M—					
23⅜	18	1⅛¶	McIntyre Porcu	7000	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21¼
63½	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	8000	63½	60½	62⅝	61
25½	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1400	25	23⅞	24½	24½
41⅛	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	40	38½	39½	38½
3⅝	1⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
8⅝	5⅝	..	Magma Copper	1000	8	8	8	..
2⅞	¼	..	Manati Sugar	1590	2⅞	1⅜	2⅞	..
5⅞	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	990	5⅞	4½	5⅞	3⅜
18⅞	12	..	Man Elv gdt	20	13½	13½	13½	..
11	6	..	Man Elv mg	1000	10⅛	8⅞	10	9¾
11½	5¼	.80	Marine Mid	1100	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
10½	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	200	10½	9½	10⅜	9¾
1⅞	½	..	Marmon Motor	400	½	½	½	½
8	4¼	..	Marshall Field	1400	7¾	7¼	7½	..
19	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	900	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
17	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	2100	17	16	17	16½
3¼	1⅜	..	Miami Cop	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5¾	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
6¾	3	..	Midland Steel	1500	6½	5¼	6⅛	6
17⅞	13	1	Min Honeywell	100	14	14	14	..
2¼	⅞	..	Min Moline	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8⅞	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	7¾	7⅛	7¼	7¼
20⅝	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	300	16¾	16	16¾	..
7	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
10	1	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	8	8	8	8
34⅝	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1900	33¼	32¾	33	33⅞
15¼	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	14100	15¼	14⅜	15	14⅜
28½	25	2	Morrell & Co	200	28½	28	28½	27½
14⅞	7¾	..	Motor Products	400	12½	12	12	..
3¼	1½	..	Motor Wheel	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6½	1½	..	Mullins Mfg	100	3	3	3	2½
16⅜	5	..	Mullins pf	10	7	7	7	7⅛
3¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	400	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2½
10	8	1	Myers & Bro	100	10	10	10	..
			—N—					
15⅛	11⅛	..	Nash Motors	700	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12½
2⅝	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	1200	2⅛	2	2	..
2	1¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
41¾	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	4400	40	38¼	39½	38¾
10¾	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	2200	10⅜	10	10⅛	10¼
18¼	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	14100	15¼	14½	15	14⅝
3	1¼	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	2	2	2	2⅜
70	43¼	5	Nat Lead	500	70	67	70	67
15¼	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
23⅝	15	.50	Nat Steel	4100	23⅝	22	23	21¾
6½	4	..	Nat Supply	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
8½	2⅛	..	Nat Surety	500	4	3⅛	4	3½
14¼	6½	.60	Nat Tea	1900	14¼	13½	14⅛	13¾
6⅛	4	..	Nevada Cons Cop	200	6	6	6	..
2¼	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	100	1½	1½	1½	..
3⅜	2	..	Newton Steel	400	3¼	2½	3¼	2½
21½	14	14	NY Central	12100	17½	16⅜	17⅛	16¾
120	100	5	NY & Harlem	10	104	104	104	104
17⅝	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	700	13⅞	13	13¼	13
30¾	18	..	NY NH & H pf	100	21	21	21	20
11⅞	7⅝	..	NY Ont & W	1400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅜
8⅛	1¾	.10	NY Shipbldg	1300	7⅝	7¼	7½	7⅜
69½	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	70	64	61	63	62
21¼	17⅜	1.10e	Noranda M	1600	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼
130	111½	8	Norfolk & West	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	124
83½	77	4	Norfolk & W pf	50	77	77	77	..
31½	15¼	8a	North American	9200	18	17⅜	18	17½
7⅛	4	..	No Am Aviation	700	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
74½	49	6	No Am Edison pf	100	49	49	49	49
8	5¼	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
17⅜	9⅜	..	Northern Pacific	2400	13⅜	12	12½	12½
2¼	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	3100	2⅛	1¾	2	1⅝
			—O—					
7¾	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	4700	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
3¼	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	700	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
8¾	3¼	..	Oliver F E ppf	200	8	8	8	..
70½	64	8	Omnibus pf	100	70½	70½	70½	..
5	2½	..	Oppenheim Col	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
14	10⅛	2.50	Otis Elevator	1700	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12⅞
102	93½	6	Otis Elev pf	40	95½	95½	95½	96
4⅜	½	..	Otis Steel	1400	2¾	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛
10⅞	2¼	..	Otis Steel ppf	340	5⅞	4½	3¾	4½
46	31½	2	Owens Ill Glass	6900	46	43¼	45½	43¼
			—P—					
2	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	30	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
31¼	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	4200	22¼	21⅜	22	21½
43⅜	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	200	29	28¼	29	29
11¾	6	..	Pacific Mills	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
2⅞	1⅝	..	Packard Motor	2500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
1⅛	⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7½	6	..	Park & Tiford	100	7½	7½	7½	..
1¾	¾	..	Park Utah	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜
½	⅜	..	Parmalee Trans	200	½	½	½	..
8⅝	5⅝	..	Patino Mines	700	8⅝	7½	8⅝	8
38	25½	1	Penick & Ford	2000	38	35¾	38	35⅞
1⅜	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	1300	1½	1	1¼	1¼
27¾	14¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	4400	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	25¾
19½	13⅜	2	Pennsylvania RR	2000	17⅝	16½	16¾	16⅞
78	41⅜	3	Peoples GasLt&C	300	43½	41⅜	43½	45½
12⅝	6	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6⅜	4⅝	..	Petroleum	1800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	6500	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	7¾
32	25	3	Phila Co 6%	100	25	25	25	25
4½	2½	..	Phila & Reading	400	3½	3	3½	..
7¼	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	4400	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
2⅝	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	100	1½	1½	1½	..
5	5	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	400	5	4	4	..
6¾	3	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	6	6	6	6¼
15½	9⅜	.60	Pillsbury Flour	400	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅞
7	4	..	Pitts Coal	100	7	7	7	..
2½	1⅛	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
18½	10¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	17	17	17	..
24	15⅜	..	Pitts United pf	10	20	20	20	..
10	7	..	Pitts & WVa	100	7	7	7	..
9½	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	700	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
3	1⅜	..	Poor & Co B	100	3	3	3	..
7⅜	4	..	Postal Tel pf	100	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
30⅝	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	4100	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	29⅛
104½	97	5	Procter & G pf	300	99	97	97	99
55¼	33¼	2.80	Public Service	2000	37	35	37	36
88½	68	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	69½	68	69½	69¼
125	110	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	110	110	100	..
27½	18	3	Pullman	4300	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	26
3⅞	2½	..	Pure Oil	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
11⅛	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	3900	11⅛	10	10⅞	10¼
			—R—					
6	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	5800	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
19	13¼	..	Radio pf A	100	18	18	18	..
11⅞	6½	..	Radio pf B	300	10⅛	9⅞	10	10¼
3⅝	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	5	..	RR Securities	100	4½	4½	4½	..
7⅛	5	.60	Raybestos Man	800	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	6¾
9⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	300	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
4⅛	2½	..	Remington Rand	1000	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
3	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	1200	3	2¾	3	2¼
7½	4	..	Republic I & S	3900	7½	6⅞	7⅜	7
17⅛	9	..	Repub I&S pf	600	17½	15⅝	17	15¾
15	7	..	Revere C&B pf	300	15	14⅝	15	15
9	6	1	Reynolds Metal	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
½	¼	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5⅛	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	2½	2½	2½	..
21⅝	17⅝	..	Royal Dutch	400	19½	19½	19½	..
			—S—					
42⅜	28	3	Safeway Stores	2500	38¼	36½	37⅞	36½
88	72	6	Safeway S 6%	10	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
96	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	88
13½	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	3000	13	12¼	12⅞	12½
24	15	.50¶	Seaboard Oil	9900	24¼	23	24	23½
22⅛	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	9800	19¾	18⅝	19¼	18¾
2¼	1½	..	Servel Inc	1000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
4	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	400	3½	3¼	3½	..
10	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
5⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	1300	5	4⅞	5	5
8¼	4⅜	..	Simmons	1600	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	6
6¼	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	300	6¼	6	6¼	6
11	7	..	Sloss Sheffield	400	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10½
15	8¼	..	Sloss Shef pf	150	15	11	15	10
3⅛	⅝	..	Snider Packing	300	2	1⅝	2	..
7⅝	6	.40	Socony Vacuum	11400	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
28	17½	2	So Calif Edison	6500	19¾	18⅞	19⅝	18⅞
19⅞	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	7500	14⅝	13⅜	14⅜	14
24½	15⅞	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	9800	24¼	23⅛	24	22⅞
8¾	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	6200	6⅛	5⅝	6¼	6⅛
9⅜	5⅛	..	Southern Ry pf	400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
2	¾	..	Sparks Withing	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
3	1	..	Spieg May Stern	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
18⅛	13¾	1	Stand Brands	13400	17	16⅝	16⅞	17
15¾	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	2400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¾
25	8⅝	4	Stand G&E pf	300	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12½
26	19½	2	Stand Oil Calif	4800	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞
17⅝	12⅜	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
31⅝	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	12100	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	28⅞
6	4	..	Starrett Co	200	4	4	4	..
3¾	2½	..	Stewart Warner	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
10⅜	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛
5¼	1½	..	Studebaker	400	2	1⅞	2	2
34⅞	9	..	Studebaker pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
1¾	¾	..	Superior Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4⅝	2	..	Superior Steel	200	4½	3⅜	4½	..
⅞	¼	..	Symington A	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
			—T—					
14⅛	10¾	1	Texas Corp	4900	14⅛	13⅜	14	13¾
25	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	3700	21⅛	20¾	21⅜	21
5⅜	3½	..	Texas & P Land	700	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
9½	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	600	8¼	8	8¼	7⅜
45	33	..	The Fair pf	40	40	40	40	..
6¾	4⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
16½	10	.90	Third Nat Inv	100	13	13	13	14
8¾	6¾	1	Thompson	100	7	7	7	7
8⅛	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	200	8	8	8	8
4	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	900	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
44⅛	23	..	Tide W Asso pf	600	30½	29½	30½	30
3½	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	600	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
18	13¾	1	Timken Roller	2200	17¾	17	17	16⅝
6	2⅝	..	Transamerica	1100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
4½	2¾	..	Tri Continental	900	4	3¾	4	3⅝
4	2	..	Truscon Steel	200	3	3	3	..
28¾	16½	..	United Air & Tr	18900	22½	21⅛	21⅞	21¼
59⅜	53	3	United A&T pf	300	55	55	55	..
18½	13½	2	United Biscuit	600	17	16½	16½	17
15	10⅛	..	United Carbon	800	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾
10⅛	4⅞	.40	United Corp	8900	6	5¾	5⅞	6
			—U—					
1⅛	¾	..	Ulen & Co	100	¾	¾	¾	..
18	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	700	18	16	18	16⅛
88	76	7	Underwd pf	30	80	80	80	..
28⅞	19⅞	1	Union Carbide	6200	26⅝	24⅞	25¾	25⅛
11⅝	8⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	1100	10	10	10	10¼
80⅞	61¼	6	Union Pacific	12400	65⅜	62⅞	64	63
68⅝	56	4	Union Pacific pf	400	59½	58½	58½	58
37⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	1200	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29
4	1	..	United El Coal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
39¾	23¼	2	United Fruit	11600	39¾	37¼	38⅞	37⅞
20⅝	14	1.20	United Gas Im	3400	16⅛	15⅝	16	15¾
5½	3½	..	United Piece Dye	400	5	5	5	..
50	36½	..	US & For S pf	100	43	43	43	..
12	7	..	US Freight	4600	8¼	7½	7½	8⅜
24½	18	1	US Gypsum	900	25	24⅝	25	25
3	1⅜	..	US Hoffman M	200	2	2	2	2
27¼	13½	..	US Indus Alco	2300	24	23	23¾	23¼
4¾	2⅝	..	US Leather	400	4½	4¼	4½	4
10⅛	4¼	..	US Leather A	2100	10⅛	9	10	9
10⅜	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	500	9⅜	9	9⅜	9
14⅜	12¾	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	400	13⅜	13	13⅜	..
5⅜	2½	..	US Realty	1200	4⅛	3¾	4	..
5¾	2⅞	..	US Rubber	9700	5⅜	4¾	5¼	4⅝
12	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	8200	11⅜	10	11	9½
32⅞	13½	1	US Smelt R&M	8400	32⅜	29	32⅜	30
47	38½	3.50	US Smelt pf	900	47	46	47	45
34⅛	23⅜	..	US Steel	28600	34⅛	31⅞	33⅞	32⅝
67⅜	53	2	US Steel pf	5700	67¾	64½	67	65
4⅛	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	900	2	1⅞	2	2
			—V—					
14¼	7⅜	..	Vanadium	2200	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	13
3	1¾	..	Van Raalte pf	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
6⅜	3⅜	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	6	6	6	..
50½	35⅜	..	Va-C Chem 7%	500	40	40	40	..
85⅜	65⅝	6	Va El & Pow pf	30	66	65½	66	65¼
23⅜	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	780	23	21⅛	22	22⅛
			—W—					
8⅞	5⅝	1	Waldorf System	300	6½	6½	6½	..
2	⅞	..	Walworth	100	1	1	1	..
15	11½	1	Ward Baking pf	400	14	13	14	12
2¼	1	..	Warner Bros A	2400	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅛
4¾	2½	..	Warren Bros	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅛
11⅞	7½	..	Warren cv pf	160	11	8¾	11	9
14	7	.50	Wesson Oil	800	13¾	12⅝	13¾	12⅞
63	37	7	W Penn El 7%	7000	39¼	38⅝	39¼	38¾
7⅜	4	..	Westn Maryland	600	5¾	5½	5½	5½
31	17¼	..	Westn Union	8100	21¾	20½	21½	20⅝
19½	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	1600	18⅛	18	18½	18½
31¾	19⅜	..	Westing Elec	11200	28½	27⅛	28⅛	27¼
8	5	..	Westvaco Chlor	100	8	8	8	8
8⅜	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	..
22½	15	..	Wheeling Stl pf	200	20	20	20	..
3½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	800	3½	3⅛	3½	3
1¾	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6⅜	4	..	Wilson & Co A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
37⅛	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	8600	30⅝	29¼	30¼	30
39⅞	34½	3	Wrigley	800	39⅛	39	39⅛	39¼
16	8	..	Worthgton Pump	900	14¼	13½	14	13
23	14	..	Wor Pump A	100	20½	20½	20½	..
			—Y—					
4¼	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	1600	3¾	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
23⅞	18	..	Yellow Truck pf	320	21¾	19½	19½	21¾
13½	7½	..	Youngstown	3800	14¾	12½	14¾	12⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPaid this year. cPayable in scrip. dLast payment.

Chicago Wheat Prices Advance to a New High

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Wheat rose late today to the topmost price which September contracts have reached this season and to a new high unequaled in more than a year for immediate delivery wheat, 67 cents.

A fresh development of speculative buying on the part of commission houses, especially those with connections East, was mainly responsible, together with a sharp advance of British exchange. Adverse crop reports came from Kansas and Nebraska wheat sections where heretofore the outlook had been relatively auspicious.

Oats and barley as well as wheat outdid season high price records today. Wheat closed strong, 1½-2 cents above yesterday's finish, corn ½-¾ up, oats ⅝-⅞ up, and provisions varying from 5 cents decline to a rise of 2 cents.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.64	6.78	6.62	6.73	+ .15
July	6.82	6.94	6.79	6.88	+ .13
October	7.02	7.16	6.99	7.10	+ .16
December	7.20	7.30	7.14	7.24	+ .13
January	7.26	7.34	7.24	7.31	+ .14
March	7.40	7.50	7.34	7.46	+ .15

Spots 6.85, up 15. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.62	6.75	6.59	6.72	+.15
July	6.77	6.92	6.75	6.87	+.13
October	6.97	7.13	6.96	7.10	+.15
December	7.10	7.28	7.10	7.23	+.16
January	7.16b	7.27	7.19	7.29b	+.16
March	7.30b	7.33	7.33	7.42b	+.15

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.13	5.13	5.05	5.05	—.11
July	5.13	5.13	5.06	5.06	—.10
October	5.15	5.16	5.08	5.08	—.11
December	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	...
January	5.18	5.19	5.12	5.12	—.10
March	5.22	5.23	5.16	5.16	—.10

Spots 5.36, down 1 point. Tone at close barely steady.

Dun's Industrial Indices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Industrial and business data as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. compare:

Latest Week:	1933	1932
Bank clearings	$3,285,860,000	$4,641,966,000
†Crude oil output (bbls.)	2,221,350	2,226,500
Electric output k. w. h.	‡1,399,367	‡1,465,076
Freight car loadings	494,588	544,961
Failures (number)	418	607
Commodity price advances	29	12
Commodity price declines	19	44
Latest Month:	1933	1932
Merchandise exports	$100,000,000	$153,972,000
Merchandise imports	$83,000,000	$130,999,000
Building permits	$15,733,942	$32,260,814
Pig iron output (tons)	542,011	967,235
Steel output (tons)	885,913	1,403,723
Unfilled steel tonnage	1,841,002	2,472,413
*Cotton consumption (bales)	441,663	451,239
Cotton exports *(bales)	557,022	968,325
Dun's price index	$128.172	$136.864
Failures (number)	1,948	2,951
Insolv. (liabilities)	$48,500,212	$93,760,311

†Daily average production. ‡(000) omitted). *Domestic consumption.

Good Buying of Cotton

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The cotton market recovered a good part of yesterday's reaction on a renewal of the recent buying movement, which was accompanied by continued talk of possible inflationary measures in Washington. July contracts sold up to 6.90, with active months generally showing net advances of 15 to 18 points. Some realizing was encountered at these figures, but prices held generally steady. July was selling around 6.89 in the mid-afternoon market, with the general list showing net gains of about 13 to 16 points.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
May	56.10b	56.40n	—.70
July	56.40b	57.00n	—.75
October	56.90b	57.80n	—.30
December	57.20b	58.90n	—.10
January	57.30b	58.40n	—.70
March	57.60b	58.60n	—.30

Tone at close, quiet. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Bankers' Bill Volume Lower

NEW YORK, April 18—Total volume outstanding of bankers' acceptances declined $32,708,389 during March to $671,117,491. This compares with $703,825,889 at the end of February and with $911,290,714 on March 31, 1932.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; commodity shares lead rise.

Bonds: Irregular, secondary issues rally.

Curb: Firm; specialties advance.

Foreign exchanges: Strong; gold currencies buoyant.

Cotton: Strong; firm stock and grain markets; trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; persistent eastern buying.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady, run plainer quality.

Hogs: Steady early, 10c lower later.

Foreign

London — German bonds were weak, Kaffirs easy and home rails and industrials harder on the stock exchange today. The market was in a holiday mood and business was moderate, with prices closing irregular. Sterling dollar exchange opened quiet at $3.45 and closed at $3.47¾.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse were cheerful, with fluctuations narrow. Wall Street advices scarcely influenced the market, which was more interested in the coming international conversations at Washington. The close was well sustained.

Berlin—The tone of the Boerse was dull and trading was inactive. The closing was quiet.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1½%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2½	2½	3¾@4
Bar silver	28⅞c	28⅝c	28¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	½@ ¾	½@ ¾	2 @2½
4 to 6 months	¾@1	¾@1	2 @2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1¼@1⅛
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅝@1½

London Quotations

Call money	½%	⅜%	1¾%
Short bills	½@ 9/16	½@ 9/16	2⅛@2¼
3 mos bills	9/16@ ⅝	9/16@ ⅝	2 3/16@2¼
Bar gold	120s 9½d	121s 6d	109s 9d
Bar silver	17 11/16d	18d	16 11/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2¾	2¾	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	3	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.49⅛	$3.45¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.49¼	3.45½	4.8665
France—franc	.0398½	.0395	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1410	.1400	.139
Italy—lira	.0517¼	.0517	.0526
Germany—mark	.2394	.2390	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0299	.0297¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1557	.1540	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0154	.0154	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0057¼	.0056⅞	.129
Holland—florin	.4091	.4055	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1790	.1770	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0320	.0315	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0868	.0862	.193
Sweden—krona	.1850	.1834	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1955	.1945	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0135	.0135	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2320	.2340	*
Shanghai—dol	.2120	.2135	*
India—rupee	.2610	.2600	.3650
Japan—yen	.2150	.2150	.4984
Java—florin	.4050	.4050	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4969	.4969	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4012	.4012	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2586	.2580	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0745	.0745	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1650	.1650	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4800	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8400	.8350	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Starrett Corp. Earnings In 1932 Equal $154,433

Reports of Starrett Corporation and wholly owned subsidiaries (but exclusive of operations of subsidiaries in which the corporation's interest was entirely liquidated during the year) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $154,433 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net income of $1,316,665 in 1931.

Capital stock consists of 260,000 shares of $10 par 6 per cent preferred, 292,000 shares of $50 par 6 per cent preferred and 380,050 no par shares of common stock.

Silver Prices Rise To 28⅞ Cents in New York

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Silver quotations advanced in the New York market today following the 44 to 33 defeat given to the remonetization proposal in the Senate yesterday.

Bar metal was quoted at 28⅞ cents an ounce, up ¼ cent, while futures showed advances ranging up to about ¼ cent an ounce.

M. A. Hanna Co. Net

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18—M. A. Hanna Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 a net of $162,495, after charges, compared with $132,289 a year before.

Employment Up Sharply in 51 Toledo Plants

Renewed Buying of Motorcars Factor in Greater Activity

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 18—Fifty-one major plants here have added more than 500 workers this week due in part to renewed buying of automobiles.

Libbey Glass Manufacturing Company recalled 150 workers April 17 and started its fourth furnace.

New York Central has recalled 75 workers to its car shops here.

Production at Willys-Overland plant has been increased, and 2000 workers are busy making trucks for International Harvester and the Willys passenger cars to fill foreign orders; 200 men have been added since last week.

The Chevrolet Ohio plant which makes all transmissions for Chevrolet cars increased its force to 1400 this week and is operating two shifts of nine hours each.

Speyer Manufacturing Company is recalling workers steadily.

Acklin Stamping Company has increased its pay roll 60 per cent in recent weeks and now is working four days each week as compared with two days formerly.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company has increased production in both of its local plants and now has 1800 workers, a marked gain over March.

Textile Leather Corporation, which holds many automobile contracts, has recalled workers due to shipping releases being received from various plants.

Sharp Drop In United States Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Exports from the United States dropped $46,876,000 to $108,000,000 during March as compared with the like month of 1932, while imports declined from $131,189,000 to $95,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports was placed by the Commerce Department today at $13,000,000 as compared with $23,687,000 during March of last year.

As compared with February, both imports and exports increased during March. Imports during February totaled $83,750,000 and exports $101,530,000.

For the three month period ended with March, exports were $330,123,000, compared with $458,870,000 during the like period of last year, and imports were $274,756,000, compared with $397,708,000. The excess of exports over imports during the period was $55,367,000, compared with $61,162,000.

The department also announced cotton exports during March were $17,957,000, compared wih $20,415,000 in February.

London Quotations

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76, De Beers 4¾ and Rand Mines 5⅞. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates—short bills ½@9/16 and three-month bills 9/16@⅝ per cent.

THE YEAR of YEARS for European Vacations

THIS IS A WONDERFUL YEAR to go abroad because European travel costs are lower than ever before. You save on the steamer fare over and back. You save on living and travel expenses in Europe.

Whether you want to plan a vacation of two weeks or two months, you will find delightful opportunities advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Steamship lines, hotels and pensions, in Europe, and travel agents extend a welcoming hand through the advertisements.

With the aid of the hotel and travel advertisements in this and other issues of the Monitor you can plan an itinerary that you will fully enjoy. Make it a point to look for these advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

Financial: News and Comment

Difficult Bank Problems Found In New England

Losses and Charge-Offs in 1932 Were Heaviest in Many Years

Analyzing the results in 1932 of 229 banks in New England which are members of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston states:

"Like 1931, the year 1932 developed many difficult problems for banks. Savings in interest offset most of the increase in operating expense percentages (ratios to total current income), however, so that net current earnings before charge-offs were substantially the same in terms of percentage of total current income received as in 1931, 1930 and 1928. Only in the boom year 1929 were they greatly exceeded.

Heavy Charge-Offs

"Banking problems manifested themselves most acutely in connection with losses on loans and investments. Losses taken and charged off in 1932 were the largest in many years. Such charge-offs were relatively lighter in the Boston banks than in the outside banks chiefly because the Boston banks took a large proportion of their charge-offs in previous years, the taking of such losses having been to a considerable extent postponed in the outside banks until 1932.

"In 1931 and 1930 the losses taken were mostly on bonds and stocks owned. In 1932, on the other hand, charge-offs on loans and discounts represented a much larger proportion of all losses. Although the percentage of losses on loans and discounts was still substantially less than on bonds and stocks (1.7 per cent of average holdings of loans and discounts, against 3 per cent of average holdings of bonds and stocks), the former represented a threefold increase on the average over the experience of 1931 (1.7 per cent in 1932 compared with .5 per cent in 1931), whereas the percentage of losses on bonds and stocks was actually slightly less than in 1931 (3 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent).

Net Profits Off

"These heavy charge-offs more than wiped out the satisfactory net current earnings from operations, with the result that net profits available for dividends were generally in red ink. This deficiency was further augmented by payments of dividends which were generally made at lower rates than in recent years.

"The final composite picture of bank operations in 1932 is best measured by the percentage of net profits (or losses) to total available funds (consisting of capital surplus, undivided profits, national bank notes, bills payable and rediscounts).

"This indicates a second unsatisfactory year for net profits, following that in 1931, brought about largely through investment losses and not from uneconomical or inefficient operation." In 1932, there was a net loss of .2 per cent of total available funds by 229 New England banks, which compared with a net loss of .2 per cent in 1931, and net profits of .7 per cent in 1930, 1.1 per cent in 1929 and 1.1 per cent in 1928.

Pacific Eastern Corporation Formed

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Stockholders of the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation, at a special meeting at Wilmington, Del., voted to terminate the management contract between the corporation and Goldman Sachs & Co., and to change the name of the trading corporation to the Pacific Eastern Corporation, it is announced at the offices here.

The Atlas Corporation, now owning or controlling over 40 per cent of the stock, will assume immediate management of the Pacific Eastern. The directors include Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas, and Walter E. Sachs, formerly president of Goldman Sachs Trading.

A new director of Pacific Eastern, N. Peter Rathvon, will be made president of the corporation. Mr. Rathvon, who one time practiced law in Denver, was recently a partner in the stock exchange firm of Munds, Winslow & Potter.

Paris Dollar Weak On Discussion of Inflation

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—The dollar closed weak at 25.25 francs on the Bourse today, with subsequent private trading at 25.18.

The selling tendency was attributed in financial circles to continued discussion of inflation.

Underwood Elliott Fisher

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company reports for the quarter ending March 31, 1933, consolidated net income after all charges (not including net operating results of wholly owned nonconsolidated subsidiary companies) of $132,383. This is equal after preferred dividends to 13 cents a share on 666,448 common shares. Depreciation charge for the quarter was $46,387. In the first quarter of 1932 the company earned net of $49,540, after depreciation charge of $161,342.

Construction Industry Deflated

Hornblower & Weeks show that the construction and building industry has been thoroughly deflated, the figures for national construction in 1932 showing a decline of 76.4 per cent from the 1929 totals. For the first two months of 1933, they state, the total is not quite 20 per cent of the estimated fire losses paid by insurance companies in the year 1932. "It is clear," they add, "that a substantial increase in building and construction must be at hand if the property of the nation is to be kept intact."

American Can Steps Up Output

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 18—American Can Company has increased production 30 per cent to near capacity at its Newcastle, Penna., plant, where a night force has been added. Neighboring tin plate mills of American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. likewise have increased operations.

Selected Industries, Inc.

Report of Selected Industries, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31 states net assets on that date, based on market or appraised values, were equal to $56 a share on the prior stock. This compares with net assets, equal to $63.66 a share on the prior stock on Dec. 31 last and $70.98 a share on March 31, 1932.

Transit Company Earnings Larger

New York, April 18

THE Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System reports larger earnings after charges and minority interest for March than for March a year ago. The surplus for dividends last month was $599,976, compared with $593,526 a year ago. This result was accomplished notwithstanding a reduction in operating revenues of more than $400,000, or from $4,909,818 to $4,493,440.

For the nine months to March 31 the System reports net after minority interests of $5,107,991, equal after dividends on the 248,353 shares of $6 preferred to $5.83 a share on the 741,251 shares of common stock.

A year ago for the corresponding nine months the company earned, after minority interests and preferred dividends, $5.40 a share on 769,911 common shares.

Canadian Export Trade Balance In Year $67,693,483

OTTAWA, April 18 (AP)—Canada ended the last fiscal year with an export trade balance of $67,693,483. Domestic exports for the 12 months ended March 31 last totaled $473,907,455 as against $406,213,972 imports. At the end of the preceding year the Dominion had an import balance of $2,148,580. The value of total importations then was $578,492,882 and of domestic exports $576,344,302.

Statistics issued by the Department of National Revenue show that the total trade of Canada for the fiscal year just ended suffered a decline of $279,023,130 as compared with the previous fiscal year. For the 12-month period ended March 31, last, Canada's total trade amounted to $887,035,269. For the preceding 22 months it totaled $1,166,058,399. Re-exports of foreign goods during the 12 months just ended amounted to $6,913,842 as compared with $11,221,215 in the year ended March 31, 1932.

Exports of wheat were much higher in the fiscal year which closed on March 31 last than during the preceding 12 months. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the year ended March 31 last reached 239,373,255 bushels, valued at $130,546,365. In the preceding 12-month period the quantity exported was 191,316,933 bushels and the value $115,739,451.

Substantial Increase In Automobile Output

Automobile production rose to 40,732 last week compared with 31,629 in the previous week and 28,200 a year ago, according to an estimate by Cram's Automotive Reports. Increased operations by Chevrolet and Ford accounted in a substantial degree for the sharp upward trend in output. Chevrolet, it is believed, increased its production to 14,000, which represents a gain of 5000 for the week.

The output of Ford cars was about 9000, an increase of 1500. Schedules were increased by 13 manufacturers and reductions were made by only two. Chrysler, one of the three most active producers, resumed after being closed to allow for accumulation of parts. Retail sales made the sharpest advance of the year.

New Haven Is Refused Permit to Guarantee

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today refused to permit the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to guarantee $3,151,000 of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company bonds.

The refusal was based on the ground that to permit the New Haven to guarantee the Westchester bonds might bring about the possibility that overcapitalization of the New Haven would result.

The New Haven owns 99.6 per cent of the capital stock of the Westchester, an Interurban Electric Line in New York. The bonds in question are held in the New Haven's Treasury, having been acquired by it at various times in repayment of advances for construction purposes. The New Haven already has guaranteed $19,200,000 of similar bonds.

Central Hanover Bank

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Announcement is made of the nominaiton of George W. Davison, chairman, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York, and Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machines Corporation, as directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Davison will fill the unexpired term of Albert H. Wiggin, formerly a class A director of the bank, and Mr. Watson was nominated to fill the unexpired term of William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, formerly a class B director.

Harbinson-Walker Refractories

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 18—Harbinson-Walker Refractories Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 estimated net loss of $206,200 after depreciation, depletion and taxes. This compares with estimated net profit of $13,200, equal to 44 cents a share on the 30,000 shares of $100 par 6 per cent preferred in the first quarter of 1932. President Lewis says March showed the smallest loss of any month of the quarter and indications are for still further improvement in April.

Cuban Sugar Segregation

HAVANA, April 18—At a meeting of the Cuban Sugar Institute Monday, Viriato Gutierrez, president, stated that the period in which voluntary contributions to the sugar pool could be made would not be extended beyond April 24. He added that contributions will exceed the amount necessary for the pool and that only one firm had refused to contribute to it.

Auburn Auto Co. Loss

For the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1933, Auburn Auto Company reports consolidated net loss of $577,466 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, minority interest, etc. This compares with net profit of $7959, equal to 4 cents a share on 215,999 shares of common stock in the like period of the preceding year.

Great Western Sugar Net

DENVER, April 18—Great Western Sugar Company reports net profit for the year ended Feb. 28 of $2,562,476 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,016,623 in the preceding fiscal year.

Retailers Demand For Cotton Cloth Very Encouraging

Sales Reflected in Repeat Orders to Replenish Depleted Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 18—Demand slackened on the primary cotton cloth market last week. Merchants claim that this is only normal, as the rapid pace of the previous week, if continued, would later be followed only by undue stagnation.

They were encouraged, however, by the greater variety of constructions sought and the firmness of the price structure. Reports of retail consumption were very numerous and encouraging.

As the week progressed these retail sales began to be reflected in repeat orders from both converters and wholesalers for a wide range of goods to replenish their stocks depleted by the retail demand.

Business increased from day to day, gaining in volume and variety of styles. The bag trade also came in and made substantial purchases of the same kind of goods which they had bought in such large volume early in the year, thus giving evidence that their earlier purchases had gone into consumption.

Rising Prices Expected

Expressions from various dealers of long experience in the market are to the effect that they look for a long period of rising prices and that now is a very favorable time to buy goods to supply their reasonable needs. They, however, do not encourage speculative buying. Sellers invariably decline to accept orders for delivery beyond May, unless the buyer signs an agreement to accept adjustment for taxes which may be assessed on the later deliveries.

Late last week the demand for goods became so urgent that buyers willingly accepted the tax clause on all deliveries beyond May. On Friday and Saturday a large volume of future delivery business was booked at advancing prices.

While there is much opposition shown by southern mills to the pending legislation for a shorter work week, the demand for it seems to be spreading, and the Administration is seeking a flexible formula that will stand the test of the courts or rather prevent recourse to them.

Print Cloth Active

In the print cloth division the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s sold at 4¾c for April and May delivery, and the 4.75-yard 68x72s at 4⅛c with actual spots very active if at all available. Norrow print cloths also continued in active demand, and prices were advanced to the basis of 2½c for the 27-inch 7.60-yard 64x60s.

Carded broadcloth activity continued heavy at rising prices. April deliveries of 90x60s brought 4½c and 4¾c was paid for a fair volume of April and May deliveries of 100x60s.

The bag trade bought large volumes of heavy narrow sheetings including 40-inch 2.85-yard at 4½c, 3.60-yard 56x60s at 4⅜c, and carload lots of 40-inch 3.75-yard at 3⅞c.

In the fine goods division a much broader demand was noted as converters as well as wholesalers came in with reorders for a wide range of weave types. While the larger part of the business placed was for fancy weaves and special constructions, there was also better business in standard numbers.

There were good sales of dotted swisses at strong prices with preference shown for goods made of finer yarn running into higher prices. These goods are also used with a permanent organdie finish and are sharing in the popularity which plain weaves have enjoyed.

Piqués in Demand

Fancy piqués, including some jacquard weaves, were also active during the week. Mills are encouraged by the broader range of plain constructions of fine goods which were bought in combed lawns where the buying for the last several weeks has been confined almost exclusively to those numbers suitable for organdie finish.

Large orders were placed for the 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s at 5¾c early in the week and at 6c later for quick shipment. At the week-end orders were booked for future delivery running through May.

There was a better demand for rayon fancy cloths as well as rayon staples. Substantial sales were made of low-count all-rayon taffetas on the basis of 11¼c.

Rail Heads to Meet

CHICAGO, April 18—Members of Western Association of Railway Executives will hold an all-day session devoted mainly to the question of whether to reduce passenger rates. They also were expected to select a small committee to represent them in the impending Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the freight rate case. Eastern executives probably will meet, Wednesday for the same purpose.

Steel's Floating Supply

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The floating supply of United States Steel Corporation common stock on March 31 was 1,398,856 shares or 16.07 per cent of the total issue, and an increase of 74,878 shares since last Dec. 31. A year ago the floating supply was 1,041,810 shares or 11.97 per cent of the total. Foating supply is stock held in brokers' names as distinguished from that held by investors in their own names.

Postal Savings Up

WASHINGTON, April 18—Postal savings deposits in March gained $106,002,815, the highest monthly gain ever recorded. This compared with $68,172,611 for October, 1931, last previous record, and $63,032,370, February, 1933, gain. The March increase reflected the full effect of the banking crisis. Total of postal savings deposits March 31 was $1,111,575,381, compared with $705,998,708 March 31, 1932.

Capital Administration Co.

Capital Administration Company, Ltd., as of March 31, puts net assets at $1392 per $1000 debenture and $30.83 a share of preferred, compared with $1556 per $1000 debenture and $43.78 a share of preferred Dec. 31, 1932, and $1623 per $1000 debenture, $52.20 on each share of preferred and 6 cents a share on Class A stock March 31, 1932.

Copper Range Loss

Report of Copper Range Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net loss of $691,534, after mark-down of inventory of $330,537 and depreciation of $123,869. This compares with a loss before depreciation of $451,450 in 1931 and with a net profit of $104,841 in 1930.

Amerada Corporation Makes Good Showing in 1932 Year

Earns $1.48 a Share and Improves Already Good Financial Position—Oil Reserves Largest on Record—Maintains $2 Dividend

By G. R. ERICSON

Among the oil companies which made a creditable record last year, increased its production, improved its financial position, turned an operating loss of the year before into a substantial gain in 1932 and maintained its regular dividend is the Amerada Corporation, holding concern for subsidiaries whose major operations are conducted in the Mid-continent field.

While the company is one of the smaller units in the industry, it is a compact organization, with large reserves, no funded debt, no bank debt and only one class of stock.

Amerada Corporation is a comparatively young concern, having been organized in 1920, and owning the entire capital stock of Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Amerada Refining Company and a substantial stock interest in Esperanza Petroleum Corporation which has leaseholds on 700,000 acres in Venezuela. It also owns 254,000 shares of Louisiana Land & Exploration Company which owns and leases close to 1,000,000 acres of land and water bottoms in that State containing salt, sulphur, gas and oil.

The refining subsidiary is chiefly engaged at present in purchasing and storing crude oil. Amerada controls the Geophysical Research Corporation which develops instruments and methods used in prospecting for oil, the instruments being put out on a rental basis.

Properties consist of over 1,000,000 acres of oil and gas lands, owned in fee and leaseholds, of which over 30,000 were producing and about 10,000 under development in Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Mississippi, California and Texas. The company also owns seven casing head gasoline plants.

Two Profitable Contracts

The company has reason for satisfaction in the results from two contracts entered into with two of the country's big oil concerns a few years ago. The first of these deals took place in August, 1929, when an undivided half interest in 490,000 acres of undeveloped Oklahoma and Kansas leaseholds was sold to a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of Indiana for $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was in cash and the balance to be paid out of one-half the subsidiary's interest in the oil produced. Moreover, after the payment is all made, Amerada shares equally with the Standard Oil subsidiary in future production.

The other contract was made in October, 1930, with Union Oil Company of California, which bought from Amerada an undivided one-half interest in the "King" lease of 160 acres in the Kettleman Hills field for $8,000,000, payable one-half in cash and short-term notes, and the balance from the Union Oil's share of production from the property.

In addition to income from the foregoing contracts, Amerada has a potential production of 100,000 barrels, though of course it has curtailed its daily output drastically in agreement with the policy of the larger companies. The largest output was in 1927 when 10,725,508 barrels were produced. Production in succeeding years was as follows: 6,286,507 barrels in 1928; 5,092,389 in 1929, 5,292,468 in 1930, 5,145,386 in 1931 and 5,972,964 in 1932. The gain of 827,578 barrels last year represented a 16 per cent increase. The annual report says proven underground oil reserves are the largest on record.

A Steady Earner

Except for 1931, Amerada has been a steady earner in the last 10 years, never reporting less than $2 a share, and net rising as high as $6.05 a share in 1926. The 1931 loss was accounted for largely by the fact that the company was able to realize only about 60 cents a barrel, which was under cost of production, while in 1932 the average price obtained was 85 cents a barrel.

The accompanying table shows the record for the last 10 years:

	Net Income	Earned a share
1932	$1,147,207	$1.48
1931	*1,701,647	...
1930	3,961,477	4.64
1929	2,758,900	3.11
1928	2,214,110	2.40
1927	3,706,715	4.02
1926	4,933,083	6.05
1925	3,498,429	4.25
1924	1,199,539	2.04
1923	1,869,341	3.11

*Deficit.

Conservative Management

The conservative character of the management is shown by the fact that while $3,199,398 and $3,554,003 are due to be received from the Union Oil Company and Standard of Indiana contingent upon production, it nevertheless carries this item upon its balance sheet at $1.

It is estimated that the entire cost of the company's properties, plant and equipment, is about $35,000,000 and yet due to a policy of setting up heavy reserves out of earnings in prior years, these assets are today carried on the books at the depreciated value of $7,692,714.

In recent years, Amerada has been buying its own stock in the open market, and on Dec. 31 last it carried 147,200 shares on the books at an average cost of $18 a share, a portion of which is under option for sale to officers at cost. At current prices of just under $28 the corporation has a book profit of about $1,000,000 on its own stock.

Financial position is strong, net working capital of $7,328,000 on Dec. 31 representing a gain of $500,000 from the year before. There is no funded debt, no bank indebtedness and no senior security.

Dividends have been paid every year since 1922, and the current rate of $2 annually has been in effect since July, 1926. At present prices of around 27¾, the yield is 7.5 per cent.

A Window in Wall Street

That Tax Argument

IN THE insistent call by citizens everywhere for a lowering of taxes, there is a consideration which has been almost completely ignored and that is whether those who would retain their money instead of letting the Government get it would make better use of it than the Government. To some people this question seems beside the mark, since their attitude, which derives from living in a laissez faire system, is that the less government the better and that a man has a right to do what he likes with his own funds, provided the use he puts them to is not antisocial. However, today the problem of what people do with their money has become one which is decidedly invested with a public interest. A return to prosperity is now a prime desideratum. If government spending of the people's money will bring this about faster than the unregulated spending or saving of billions of dollars by the people themselves, then a good argument can be put up for a retention of substantial taxes placed upon those who can most readily bear them. If people with funds to spare indulge in riotous speculation as was done in 1928 and 1929, thus aiding in the bringing on of the severest depression in modern times, then the justifiability of increased governmental expenditure made possible by larger taxes has a better than fair chance of being approved. This means in essence that a philosophy of consumption will have to supersede the hitherto accepted philosophy of production before the glaring defects of our present system can be remedied. The use to which tax money is put is the main criterion.

* * *

Trend in Insurance

Much interest is manifested today in the outlook for insurance companies whose record to date would appear to substantiate the claim that their managements have operated on hitherto unchallenged laws of averages enabling them to meet claims through boom and depression years and at the same time to add to reserves. But now, with market values of assets shrinking sharply, with a drop in new life insurance written in 1932 of about 24 per cent, and with the necessity for government assistance to people who have taken out loans on homes and farms, the question is being asked whether life insurance companies can look forward to uninterrupted growth regardless of current business activity, and whether some change in policy by these institutions is not necessary to maintain their financial solidity and their ability to meet the demands of a period in which deflation is still operative. It is estimated that there was about $104,000,000,000 in force as of Dec. 31, 1932, covering companies controlling some 95 per cent of the insurance in this country, and that their admitted assets were close to $21,000,000,000. It is pointed out in some quarters that since people are tending to regard life insurance as savings or investment and not, as formerly, as provision for future needs of the family, some check should be placed upon the right of people to draw out money from the companies through loans against policies, or through use of the "cash surrender" provision.

* * *

Copper Deflation

The deflation in securities has nowhere been more drastic than in the copper section of the industrial list. With 91 per cent of the market value of United States copper companies lopped off in the three-year period since the peak and with the price of the red metal at 5⅜ cents compared with an average price of 18.23 cents a pound in 1929, students of the situation state that the industry has now been fully readjusted to the realities and is in a position to reap the benefits of the mine shutdown which is now being discussed. The average price obtaining in 1932 for a world production of 1,800,000,000 pounds is put by Goldschmidt-Brandies, London experts, at 5.67 cents a pound or a total value in American money of $103,000,000. In 1929 world output was estimated at 3,600,000,000 while the average price of 18.23 cents would figure out a total value of about $660,000,000. Using the closing prices of 1932, the value of copper securities has fallen from $7,121,000,000 to about $767,000,000 at the end of 1932, according to a compilation of Hornblower & Weeks. This house points out that the shares of the three leading American copper producers, Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge, are now selling for less than two times their average earning power for the three-year period 1927 to 1929. Of course, the deterrent to any marked rise in copper prices and hence in copper issues is the huge surplus above ground and a production capacity vastly in excess of current consumption needs.

G. R. E.

Better Business Is Reported By U. S. Rubber Co.

Company's Products Have All Shown Improvement Since First of April

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 18 (AP)—Officials of the United States Rubber Company, at the annual stockholders' meeting here today, reported a noticeable improvement in business during the first two weeks of this month.

William de Krafft, chairman of the finance committee of the company, at the same time intimated that failure of the company's refunding plan for its issue of gold notes, maturing June 1 next, might necessitate a reorganization.

Mr. de Krafft said that some $2,800,000 of the maturing notes had been deposited under the plan which calls for payment to holders of 30 per cent in cash and 70 per cent in new three-year notes. There are approximately $8,500,000 of these notes outstanding.

The chairman reported that the company's cash balance, as of today, was approximately $6,600,000, exclusive of cash holdings of subsidiaries. Consolidated cash holdings at the end of last year amounted to around $12,300,000. He said the decline in cash since the first of the year has been caused partly by seasonal expansion in inventories, by an increase in accounts receivable and by deposits tied up in closed banks.

Regarding the business situation, Mr. de Krafft said sales had been picking up until the banking holiday. A sharp decrease followed the holiday but, he declared, "all products have shown improvement in the first two weeks of April."

An increased demand for merchandized rubber, he said, might indicate a general improvement in industry. Tire sales, he added, were also better, but the price situation in this division was still somewhat uncertain owing to competitive conditions and he was not altogether hopeful of an immediate solution of this problem.

Mr. de Kraft told shareholders that the company was now in a position to break even on the operation of its rubber plantations in Java and Sumatra. It was able to manufacture and ship, he said, at the present price of around 3½ cents a pound. Three years ago, he pointed out, this cost was around 15 cents a pound, with an over-all cost of some 18 cents.

At an advance of 1 cent a pound on present prices, he believed, the company would be in a position to make some moderate profits. Even with a 10-per cent smaller sales volume than in 1932, it was said, the company would be able to operate without any loss of cash.

Annual Meeting Of American Locomotive

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—William C. Dickerman, president of American Locomotive Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting today that, although there was no present inquiry for locomotives, the last few weeks had witnessed a gradual increase in the spare parts and replacement business.

He saw indications that the railroads had "reached the end of their ability to reduce mantenance."

"As the year progresses," Mr. Dickerman said, "I am inclined to think we will have some purchases of locomotives. I do not think they will come in volume or soon enough to help earnings this year because it takes several months for us to complete and deliver locomotives.

"I anticipate the loss of the company this year will be less than in 1932, even if we do not get any locomotive orders, because of the economies effected."

Books Closed on Edison Issues

Books have been closed on the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston $16,000,000 three-year notes and $10,000,000 six months' discount notes.

Extensive Work On Western Highways

San Francisco, April 18

PRESENT estimates for 1933 highway construction expenditures in 10 far western states indicate an increase of $21,000,000 over the 1932 aggregate total for this area, according to Bank of America. The estimated expenditure of $96,000,000 for highway development in the far West this year is hailed as a forerunner of employment throughout the remainder of the year.

California, already noted for its excellent highways, has a two-year program of $61,700,000. Major work already recommended provides for improvement on 151 projects, involving a total of 867 miles. The budget also provides for maintenance of a system of highways totaling approximately 7349 miles throughout the State.

General Electric Sales for First Quarter Decline

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 18 (AP)—Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, today was elected to the board of directors of the General Electric Company at the annual stockholders meeting. All the other directors were reëlected.

Gerard Swope, president, reported that sales for the first three months of 1933 were more than $11,000,000 under the first quarter of last year, and that orders for the same period were almost $8,000,000 under the first quarter of 1932.

Sales for January, February and March, 1933, were $26,101,001, and for the like months last year $37,876,399.

Orders for January, February and March, 1933, were $25,511,000, and for the like months last year $33,404,642.

However, continued Mr. Swope, the company earned during the first quarter this year 8 cents on the common stock. Last year it earned 16 cents a share. The total earnings on common stock last year were $4,508,667.85, and $2,838,810.44 this year.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors, presided at the stockholders' meeting.

N. E. Telephone Net In Quarter Shrinks

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income after all charges of $1,551,152, equal to $1.16 a share on 1,333,458 shares of stock. This compares with net income of $2,371,370, equal to $1.77 a share on 1,333,457 shares of stock, in the first quarter of 1932. Deficit after dividend payment of $1.50 a share for the quarter was $449,034.

During the first quarter of the current year the comany had a net loss of 22,660 stations, as compared with 30,214 stations in the last quarter of 1932.

The company will reduce the charge for its hand-set phones from 25 cents to 15 cents a month, effective July 1. Statement to this effect was made by General Counsel Grant in reply to a question by Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Boston Central Labor Union, at the hearing before the Department of Public Utilities in the telephone rate case.

Net Earnings Of Cities Service Co. Slightly Lower

Bank Loans and Current Notes Payable Reduced —Position Improved

Consolidated net earnings of Cities Service Company for 1932 amounted to $60,951,583, according to the twenty-third annual report just issued, compared with $63,106,882 for 1931, and were sufficient for all taxes, interest, amortization of debt discount, and provision for depreciation and depletion. They were more than 71 per cent of the record of $84,862,958 attained in 1930.

Reserve appropriations were deducted from current income during the year and amounted to $18,367,449. The balance of reserves for depletion and depreciation on December 31, 1932, was $127,015,042.

The report points out that the income of Cities Service Company is not limited to earnings and dividends received from common stocks of its subsidiaries. In addition to common and preferred stocks, the company owns obligations of subsidiaries from which the interest income in 1932 exceeded the annual interest requirements on all the company's indebtedness outstanding in the hands of the public.

Total assets of the organization on Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $1,288,104,832. Consolidated current assets were $87,489,014, including $28,365,371 in cash.

Current notes payable at the end of 1932 amounted to $58,059,973, a decrease from $68,784,621 on December 31, 1931, and from $91,603,700 at the end of 1930.

Since the beginning of 1933 substantial progress has been made in the reduction of bank loans maturing this year, $19,200,000 of which obligations have been replaced by notes payable due in 1934, which resulted in current assets exceeding current liabilities by about $24,000,000.

Newsprint Cut $5 By International Paper

NEW YORK, April 18—A. R. Graustein, president of International Paper Company, Monday sent telegrams to all his newsprint customers announcing a further discount of $5 a ton effective April 1.

In explaining this reduction Mr. Graustein discussed conditions in the newsprint industry to considerable extent and was sharply critical of the "secret concessions" which he said some newsprint manufacturers have been making and which have compelled the International "reluctantly" to announce this further discount.

Mr. Graustein said that of the seven large newsprint companies controlling 70 per cent of the tonnage east of the Rockies five have stopped paying their bond interest and either have been reorganized or are in receivership, in bankruptcy or in the hands of their bondholders, and that the remaining two, one of which is International, have reported deficits.

Atlantic Refining Loss

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—Atlantic Refining Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $3,127,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion, taxes and after deducting $1,879,000 inventory adjustment, compared with net profit in the first quarter of 1932 of $435,000 after taxes, charges and $555,000 inventory adjustment, or 16 cents a share (par $25), on 2,696,642 shares.

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Boston Charter Revision Inquiry Bill Is Advanced

The Joint Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature voted yesterday to approve a proposed investigation of the Boston City Charter for the purpose of changing administrative laws and practices.

The House attached an emergency preamble to the prohibition convention bill and sent it along to the Senate. At the same time, the House received notice of an opinion of the Supreme Court declaring that a proposed sales tax and special taxes on tobacco and bottled beverages were constitutional.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's vetoes of measures to exempt veterans of certain wars prior to the World War from civil service and for the appointment of special police officers by towns, were sustained in the House.

The House passed to be engrossed the measure providing for assistance to war veterans in obtaining homes and farms.

In the Senate a measure to permit operation of certain amusement parks on Sunday was rejected.

A $3000 appropriation for a new automobile for the Governor was among the items weathering the economy drive on the state budget.

Theaters

"The New Gossoon"

Hollis St. Theater—Alber & Wickes Inc. present the Abbey Theater Players from Dublin in "The New Gossoon," a comedy by George Shiels. Evening of April 17, 1933. First time in Boston. This performance was sponsored by the North Bennet Street Industrial School, for the benefit of the Boston emergency relief campaign.

An enthusiastic welcome awaited the return of these Irish players. It was a pleasure to hear again the musical cadences of their speech, to observe the subtlety of their characterizations.

Mr. Shiels's new play reveals the fact that the problems of the Younger Generation have affected the country districts of Ireland as well as the cities of America. Luke Carey (Mr. Denis O'Dea), nearing his majority, rebels against the dawn-to-dark tradition of agricultural labor. Sally Hamil (Miss Eileen Crowe) embodies the independent modern young woman; Biddy Henly (Miss Kate Curling) the flapper. The parents of these young people are as bewildered as any American parents by the attitude of their young. But Sally, a wise virgin, straightens out all the complications and gets her man.

The setting of this comedy, with its Irish characters of unpredictable temperament and salty speech, lends it a flavor which it would not possess in more familiar surroundings. We relish the wit and the raciness of many of the lines. By virtue of these, the play takes its place in the repertory of the Abbey Players. It would be still more worthy of this place if the author or the director were to do a little judicious pruning. There are moments when the play stands still while the characters talk. There are lines which betray a turn of thought that belongs to the author rather than to his characters.

The acting was, as usual with these players, excellent throughout.

L. A. S.

"Blossom Time"

Majestic Theater—Producing Associates Inc. presents "Blossom Time." For two weeks, beginning April 17, 1933.

The music of Franz Schubert via Sigmund Romberg; the pleasing legend around which the plot is woven and the period costuming to which the operetta lends itself form a combination pleasing to the ear and eye. The present production fully maintains previous standards of excellence.

From a cast that is strikingly uniform in vocal and histrionic ability it is superfluous to single out individuals but, because Mr. Clifford Newdahl is new to the rôle of Franz Schubert, it should be said at once that he brings to it sympathetic interpretation and not a little poetic feeling. The buffoonery of Mr. George Hassell as Christian Kranz tickled the audience.

The Dance

Fe Alf at Fine Arts

Miss Fe Alf, former associate of the Mary Wigman School and present New York associate of the Hans Wiener Studio, brought a tonic breath to the Fine Arts Theater last evening in an exhilarating dance program.

This young woman, of less than half the years of her teacher, bears an almost uncanny resemblance to her. The same luxuriant hair, though of chestnut rather than tawny coloring, the same interesting planes in the facial structure, and of like noble though taller and less stocky build. A young Amazon, without robustiousness, who danced with womanly grace and full mastery of technique, in a reflection rather than an exact counterpart of the Wigman method. In certain passages, the embryo of individuality—a breaking away from the mark of the great teacher——was distinctly visible.

Miss Alf creates her own dances, using odd fragments of music as she needs them, so that specific composers are not named on the program. The opening "Dance Song" was quiet, reposeful, in soft blue lights, setting the audience in receptive mood. The livelier "Rhapsodic Dance," which followed, was of stylized Spanish intent, more Hispanic in atmosphere than many of the heel-and-castanet clicking dances direct from Spain. The unusual contrast of light blue bodice with the conventional red flounces heightened the effect. Albeniz's music was in evidence here. The tensile "War Song," a dance that calls for drums, was peculiarly stirring as a silent dance with only the swishing accompaniment of bare, pulsatile feet. Lovely in a swirl of flame-color and blossom-yellow accented by deft green touches was "Summer Witchery," which began in Wigmanesque vein but so careened off into a soaring expression of its own. "In Great Joy," caparisoned in vivid blue and white satin that shimmered like snow in moonlight, was a motion song of ecstasy and abandon. Miss Estelle Parnas ably assisted at the piano.

The performance was so well received that it will be repeated at 9 o'clock tonight.

M. L.

Dayton Prepares to Use Trackless Trolleys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, April 18—The first extensive system of trackless trolleys in Ohio and Dayton's first school for operators of such vehicles are in operation here, in preparation for the formal introduction of the system April 23, by the Dayton Street Railway Company.

Thirteen such buses, of 40-passenger capacity, will supplant the usual street cars. Although no railway is used, the cars obtain power from overhead wires, the trolley pole being of a flexible nature, allowing the bus to come to the curb to deliver and take on passengers. Much of the company's rolling stock was destroyed in a fire several months ago.

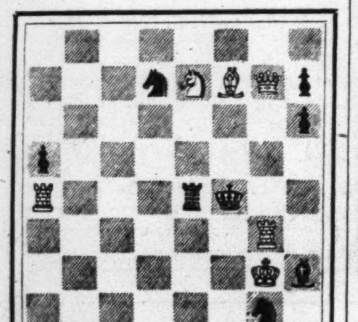
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1505

By O. Wurzburg

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

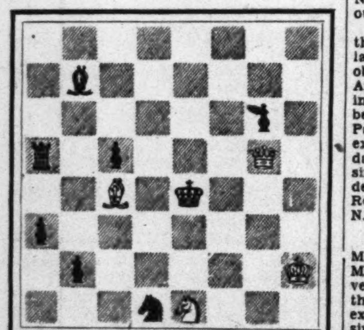
Here is how Mr. Wurzburg corrected our No. 1497.

Problem No. 1506

(First Publication)

By O. Wurzburg

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Here is the first publication of a problem by the problem editor of the Chess Review, one of America's leading composers for over 30 years.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1503. Kt-Kt3

No. 1504. 1. Q-K3 K-R5
2. Q-QKt3ch
1. —— P-R5
2. Q-Q3ch
1. —— P-B5
2. Q-K8ch

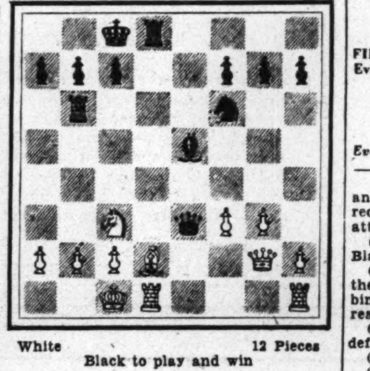
End-Game No. 143. White wins: 1 R-B3, R-R3 (RxR; 2 R-R2ch, etc.); 2 QxRch, KxR; 3 R-R2ch, B-R4; 4 RxBch, K-Kt3; 5 R-Kt5ch, K-R2; 6 R-R3 mate.

End-Games

Here is the final combination in the Mieses-Perlis game, Ostend, 1906. Mieses (Black) wins brillinatly.

End-Game No. 144

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The New Bedford Chess Club sponsors the Greater New Bedford School Chess League, the championship of which was won this year by the New Bedford High School.

The officers of the New Hampshire Chess and Checker Association are: A. S. Chandler, Lebanon, president; H. F. Rudd, Durham, vice-president; F. A. Barker, Nashua, secretary-treasurer. The last state championship was won by Edwin H. Sheridan of Nashua, who defeated W. B Nulsen, previous winner, in the finals.

I Kashdan is planning to make a tour of the eastern states beginning May 1 and lasting about a month, with the object of obtaining support and publicity for the American chess team which is to compete in the international team tournament to be held at Folkestone, Eng., June 12-24. Part of the proceeds will go toward the expense fund of the team, of which Kashdan is to be a member. The terms for simultaneous play are very reasonable. For details, consult I. Kashdan, The Chess Review, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

The following game was played in a Metropolitan League match between the Marshall Chess Club and New York University. Fine is 18 years old, champion of the Marshall Chess Club and a blindfold expert, having recently played eight games simultaneously at the International Chess Club, New York City. Do not be deceived by the Queen's Pawn Opening. It starts quietly enough, but winds up with a terrific sacrificial attack. The score and notes are from the April Chess Review.

Queen's Pawn Game

Fine White	Cutler Black	Fine White	Cutler Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-R5	B-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 PxP(d)	BPxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 BxKKtP!(e)	PxB
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 QxP	BxB
5 PxP	PxP	18 RxB(f)	R-B3
6 P-K3	B-K2	19 Q-R7ch	K-B2(g)
7 B-Q3	Castles	20 Kt-R5!	Q-B(h)
8 Q-B2	P-B3	21 KtxR	KtxKt
9 KKt-K2	P-QR4(a)	22 Q-Kt6ch	K-K2
10 CastlesQR(b)	P-Kt4	23 P-K4	B-K3(i)
11 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3(c)	24 Q-Kt5	PxP
12 P-KR4	Kt-K	25 KtxKP	Kt-K
13 B-R6	Kt-Kt2	26 Q-B5ch	K-B2
		27 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt
		28 R-R8ch	Resigns

(a) An attempt to forestall White's Q side castling by an advance of the pawns on that side, which looks more threatening than it actually is.

(b) Ignoring the apparent threat.

(c) 11 . . . P-R3 to be followed by R-K and either B or Kt to B is the more correct formation. Now White has a target for attack with the eventual P-KR5.

(d) White's attack is in full swing and Black has no time for counter-attack.

(e) This sacrifice permits the entrance of the white queen for a direct mating combination against which there is no adequate resistance.

(f) Threatening QR-R against any quiet defense.

(g) If K-B then Q-R8ch wins outright.

(h) Not 20 . . . RxR because of QxKtch, etc.

(i) Instead PxP at once permits Black to last longer, but the result is the same.

The great Austrian master, Spielmann, has apparently been spending the winter in Sweden, for there are reports of matches with most of the leading Swedish players. Below is a game from the Berndtsson match, won by Spielmann In a hypermodern opening, Black allows White to advance his center pawns He is unable to break this center, with the result that White wins an accurately played ending in which these center pawns prove the decisive factor.

Queen's Pawn Game

Spielmann White	Berndtsson Black	Spielmann White	Berndtsson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 R-R	P-QKt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 Kt-Q2	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 Kt-Kt3	P-R3
4 Q-B2	P-QKt3(a)	26 P-Kt4	B-R
5 P-K4	B-Kt2	27 R-R2	Kt-Q3
6 P-B3	P-Q4(b)	28 Kt-B5	Kt-K5(e)
7 BPxP	PxP	29 KtxP	R-B6
8 P-K5	KKt-Q2	30 Kt-Kt4	KR-QB
9 P-B4	P-QB4(c)	31 R-QB2	Kt-R2
10 P-QR3	BxKtch(d)	32 BxKt	PxB
11 PxB	QKt-B3	33 RxR	RxR
12 Kt-B3	R-QB	34 P-Q5	P-K6
13 Q-Kt2	PxP	35 BxP	RxP
14 PxP	Kt-R4	36 P-Q6	Kt-B
15 B-Q3	Q-B2	37 B-B5	R-QB6
16 Castles	Q-B6	38 P-K6	PxP
17 Q-Kt	Q-Kt6	39 PxP	RxB
18 B-Q2	QxQ	40 P-K7	R-B5
19 QRxQ	Kt-B5	41 P-K8(Q)	RxPch
20 B-B	Castles	42 K-B2	R-B5ch
21 P-B5	KR-K	43 K-Kt3	R-B6ch
22 R-K	Kt-B	44 K-Kt4	P-R4ch
		45 K-Kt5	Resigns

(a) This cedes the center without a protest. Black is never able to break the center he passively allows White to establish—a large factor in his eventual loss. 4 . . . P-Q4 or P-QB4 is indicated.

(b) Black would do better to play 6 . . . P-Q3 aiming for QKt-Q2 and P-K4, when if White replies P-Q5, he would have a good break in P-KB4. White's P at K5 is very strong, much more so than one at Q5 would be.

(c) Black's game is already pretty far gone. White controls most of the board, has excellent attacking chances on the K side. The text offers the only possible counter play.

(d) This reinforces the White QP, but 10 . . . PxP; 11 PxB, PxKt; 12 PxP leaves the Black QRP weak in addition.

(e) 28 . . . R-B3 saves the P, but 29 B-Q2, Kt-B5 (Kt-Kt2; 30 KtxP!); 30 B-B3, followed by R-Kt and P-QR4 would be inviting for White.

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WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

St. Louis, Mo.

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in a Nutshell
At the Coronado, Saint Louis' finest hotel, you're close to all Saint Louis. Near Theatres, Shops, Business Districts, Parks. Each of its 700 spacious, quiet rooms makes you feel at home away from home. Four famous restaurants. Rooms from $2.50 with bath.
The Hotel Coronado
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SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Under the Direction of Preston J. Bradshaw
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Every room is an outside room, with private bath

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Ideal for Women and Children Traveling Alone
500 Rooms with Bath. Radio in Every Room. Excellent Food.
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AMBASSADOR
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Kansas City, Missouri
HOTEL
BELLERIVE
Armour and Warwick Boulevards
You Will Enjoy the Thoughtful Completeness of Its Service

THE Montrose Hotel
Wants to thank its many Monitor friends and guests who in the last five years have represented nearly all of the cities and states in the United States.
MR. T. SWARTS, Manager
40th and Main Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Ohio

THE owners of Hotel Cleveland have instructed all of us, from doorman to manager, that we are working not for the hotel but for the guests. They said they would take care of the hotel if we would take care of its guests. That leaves us free to perform a good many services for you that employees of many hotels haven't time for.
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ADJOINING UNION TERMINAL
Room rates from $3 single, $4 double . . . Garage Service
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IN NEW YORK WE GO STRAIGHT TO THE PICCADILLY-LIKE THE COMFORT, LOCATION, RATES-$3.50 FOR TWO!
—folks who like the best for the least stop at the Piccadilly when in New York. Try it, you'll be so pleased! $2.50 for one, $3.50 for two—with bath!
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WILLIAM MADLUNG, Mgr.

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Southern Hospitality on the Gay White Way . . . real, personal service.
The sort of food that made the South famous . . . ample in quantity, perfect in quality, flavor you will long remember: Breakfast 25c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 85c
Your Doorway To All New York
Hotel Dixie, right in the heart of things—the big stores, the movies, the theatres, the shops, bus and transportation lines. You save yourself many a step, many a taxi fare. Ask for interesting illustrated folder-map of the heart of New York.
Note These New Special Rates
It costs so little to stay at the Dixie. Single rooms, daily from $2.50 to $4.00; double from $3.50 to $5.00. Weekly rates as low as $12.00 single. Special American Plan includes dinner and breakfast: $3.50, single; $5.50, double.
600 Sunny, Pleasant Outside Rooms
Every room in this modern 24-story hotel is equipped with bath and radio and is delightfully, comfortably furnished.
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NEW YORK CITY

Atlantic City

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Atlantic City
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radio in every room; swimming pool; handball court
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National history makes the background—modern perfection in hotel life makes the foreground at
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H P SOMERVILLE, Managing Director

Washington

In Seattle
● the SPRING HOTEL APARTMENT
Sweeping view of perpetual snow and Puget Sound. Charming cuisine. Intimate lobby. Lovely guestrooms. By the day, from $1.50; or month, from $45.

New York State

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
New Low Rates
Single from $2.50 | Double from $4.00
600 rooms with bath
FAY B. MARENESS, Manager

ADIRONDACKS
The Crater Club
Essex-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Exclusive summer resort for families of quiet tastes. Furnished cottages with baths and open fires. No housekeeping cares. Excellent table at Central Club House. All sports—golf, canoeing, tennis. Moderate rates. Select clientele 33rd year. Social references required. Send for circular.
JOHN B. BURNHAM, Essex, N. Y.

Canada

Half Diamond S Ranch
on Beautiful Premier Lake
Just off Banff-Windemere H'w'y.
RIDING, TRAIL TRIPS, FISHING, SWIMMING, TENNIS
Season—May 15 to October 15
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Write E. L. Staples for Information
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Reservations at any Canadian Pacific office
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

Roosevelt Finds D. A. R. Expresses Ideal of Service

Agriculture Secretary Asks for Tolerance in Federal Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18 — The American public must meet reforms in government with a broad tolerance if they are to succeed, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told the Forty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution here last night.

"We are hoping, as we approach the agriculture problem, that we can provide machinery expressing the spirit of even-handed justice to all classes," he said.

An appreciation of service rendered by the D. A. R. was expressed in a letter from President Roosevelt, as follows:

"Will you convey to all the delegates a greeting from me and express to them my deep appreciation of the loyal and patriotic service they are constantly rendering," the letter to Mrs. Russell William Magna, president-general, stated. Particularly at a time like this the country needs the fine ideals, the loyalty to our national institutions and the willingness to serve which your organization always manifests."

The women paid tribute to the President by rising.

Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas told the women that liberties cannot be secured alone by the soldier, but must be upheld also by the citizen at the ballot box.

An attack on beer was presented yesterday by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas, honorary president-general, who declared, "Our great patriotic organization will withhold no meed of promise or effort to the loyal support of President Roosevelt. Nevertheless, we entertain no false hope that more beer will bring business."

The two ships especially needed in an adequate navy are the "ship of good citizenship" and the "ship of statesmanship," Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, told the congress.

The Children of the American Revolution began their annual convention here today. Mrs. Charles Alexander Sinclair, unopposed candidate for president, will take the oath of office at the end of the week under a tree at Mt. Vernon, planted by the D. A. R. 35 years ago.

Training of Rookies Put 'In Reverse' By Gen. Hagood's Plan

OMAHA, Neb., April 17 (AP)—A "new deal" may be in store for army rookies if experimental work to be conducted in the fourth army zone by Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood meets with general approval.

A handbook of simplified training has been prepared by General Hagood and Col. Forrest Williford of Omaha. It revolutionizes methods of training fighting men some of which have been accepted generally for hundreds of years.

While in Washington last week testifying before the House Military Committee on possible army reorganization, he received permission from the War Department to print 1000 copies of the book for distribution and experimental use in the fourth army area, of which he is commandant.

"Under the new system," General Hagood explained, "we propose to put the infantry soldiers, if necessary, into the line of battle within 10 days after they are inducted into service. Under the old system, it is claimed it took three years to train a soldier in peace times, and six months in war.

"Under the new system the soldier will be first taught to use his weapon, then to handle himself in the field, to know the fundamentals of discipline and finally to march and drill on the parade ground. It reverses the standard procedure."

Breslin Gets Postal Job

Mr. John J. Breslin, Boston postal district inspector, yesterday was notified by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, that he has been promoted to inspector in charge of the New England division, succeeding Mr. Park D. Colvin. The latter has been made a regular inspector. Mr. Breslin has served as inspector in the Boston area since 1921. He is the first Boston man to have charge of the New England division.

Horse Show Abandoned

Financial conditions necessitate abandonment of the 1933 Boston Horse Show, according to an announcement made last night by Mr. Adnah Neyhart, secretary of the Boston Horse Show, Inc., following a vote of the board of directors. The show has been an annual event since 1929 and it is hoped to resume the event when conditions improve. The show has been planned for Oct. 31 to Nov. 4.

Curley Holds Up Pay Cut

Mayor James M. Curley will withhold pay cut action on the city payroll until he reaches an understanding with Boston bankers on loans needed by the city at a conference on Thursday, he announced yesterday. He declared that the city will need loans totaling $30,000,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Boston Retail Stores To Stay Open on Holiday

Boston retail stores generally, with some exceptions, will be open tomorrow, Patriots' Day, according to an announcement made by the Retail Trade Board today.

Back Bay merchants also will keep their stores open upon the recommendation of the trade board.

Consolidated Copper Mines

Report of Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows loss of $533,203 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, compared with a loss of $605,781 in 1931. In the latter year an inventory writeoff of $173,343 was charged directly to surplus account.

Sale of Liquor by Quebec Promoted on Revenue Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

ans, of hard liquor and points with pride to the lessened number of arrests for drunkenness. These claims may or may not be justified by the facts—their acceptance in Montreal is far from universal. But my Montreal days and nights certainly gave me no sympathy with the commission's calm and continuous assumption that the purchase of beer in the taverns of the groceries, so far from doing anybody harm, actually contributes physical health to Mr. and Mrs. Mass Citizen and also economic ease, soundness, and all-around well-being to both them and to their government. Such assumption, surely, could be accepted by no one who cared to spend as many hours as I did in either the taverns or, after closing hours, in the "clubs" of the city's worker districts.

Plainly enough, for instance, the argument that threatens a speedy fight over there between those French-speaking and those English-speaking Canadians has followed from the constant stream of 5-cent glasses carried to their table by the white-coated, French - speaking waiter. And the Government's prohibition of any bar and its insistence upon chairs have evidently made it all the harder for the waiter to persuade the two belligerent groups to get up and move out—just as it has also made it harder now for him to refuse his broom to another drunken worker who insists upon showing him the proper technique. Quite possibly, indeed, that chap over there would have left before sliding out of his chair down onto the floor if he had been forced, instead, to stand up to a bar.

Treating Habit Prevails

Without doubt, also, all the other drunken patrons would have stood a much better chance at sobriety if the alleged "control" plan could somehow or other have killed that bane of saloons everywhere—I mean the treating habit. Every moment shows it going strong. The scene before our eyes might further be bettered if these taverns did not have those swinging doors and those frosted opaque windows so familiar in the American saloon era.

We must admit, however, that both sight and smell betoken a much greater cleanliness than our saloon memories recall. It is to be said, also, that we'll see no women here—they stick to the cafés; though in the beer parlors of Vancouver corresponding to these taverns of Montreal I saw, some years ago, more street-walkers than American cities have shown these many years.

But what is most noticeable is this: beyond all doubt the Montreal tavern's concentration on one product has led to an amazing skill and finesse in the art of drinking beer.

"Me, I never get a morning-after head if I drink my 'Black Horse' before, not after, my Molson," explains my companion, pointing, a moment later, to one patron who drinks first from his glass of dark and then of light ale, and to another who, with three quart bottles set before him, proceeds to mix them together carefully in every glassful.

Emphasis Put on Quantity

Chief dependence, however, is evidently placed upon nothing but quantity—sheer quantity. The same dependence appeared, some years ago, to represent the chief means to the desired end adopted by my worker companions in the "Shoulder of Mutton" in Swansea, and other well-known but low-down pubs in Great Britain. "Twenty pints I've 'ad since openin' time," I recall a coal miner pal explaining, "with twenty more a-coomin' dootless, afore closin' time."

But Montreal taverns convinced me of what I had never before so much as dreamed—that he and his pals were nothing but pikers! They should have known that they lost valuable time drinking beer by the mere pint when they could have taken it by the quart—one quart after another! Nor did any Montrealer deign to touch a mere pint even in the worker clubs where practically all the 60 or more young men were reported jobless—and where by 1 o'clock in the morning the endless string of quarts had brought a liberal measure of muddlement, muddlement which produced, a few hours later, so my companion afterward reported, a first-class, free-for-all brawl.

Surely no one can spend such hours in such places without wondering by what logic Americans have come to believe the present 3.2 per cent legalized beer—only slightly less alcoholic than Montreal's 4 per cent—can be considered nonintoxicating!

Commoner or commissioner, he is a bold man who will try to convince me that the beer "club," the corner tavern and the corner grocery do not plan a very serious part in lessening worker energies, misdirecting worker earnings and thereby lowering worker living and buying levels throughout the Montreal district.

Beer Cuts Family Income

"When we were making a careful study of the living expenses of a group of wage earners," relates a university professor, "we found one who couldn't account for a difference of $400 between income and outgo—until he winked to us to join him in the kitchen. There, out of friend wife's hearing, he told us —'Beer.'"

Nevertheless, it must be said that local public opinion appears to agree with the commission that beer is nothing but a sociable means of maintaining personal health, "enjoying life," and, as a pleasant byproduct, reducing taxes by the goodly sum of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of liquor duties and profits yearly. But it also looks as if that public opinion is quite definitely one result of the amazing aggressiveness with which the song of healthful beer and wine is sung without ceasing into every single ear throughout the district.

Evidently enough, the brewers and distillers also go in hard for quantity: their mail circulars and booklets are not so much as addressed: they are made to enter every home without exception by the simple plan of having the postman leave one at every single door! Such circulars, of course, like the one in my hand, speak glowingly of beer as a combination of "nourishing and heat-producing malt extract, muscle-building albumins, digestive and tonic alcohol, appetizing and sedative hop extracts," etc., etc. It must be said that such wholesale efforts get results. The province's beer consumption went from 22,000,000 imperial gallons in the fiscal year of 1922 to 30,000,000 in 1930!

Advertising Used Lavishly

"From how many issues?" I asked, when in a certain office I was shown newspaper advertisements of whiskies, beers, and other drinks totaling, when spread out, two full feet in breadth and more than 5½ feet in length! "From one issue—just before last Christmas!" came the answer.

Even yet I'd not believe him except that I went through the issue and with my own eyes confirmed his statement. Such advertisements furnish something like 15 per cent of the local newspapers' advertising income. Combined with those universal, every-family circulars, huge electric and other sign-boards, that fact unfortunately helps to explain why some of my Montreal friends protested that they were "Not interested—no viewpoint on liquor," because they thought they were helping the temperance movement!

Under the leadership of a government board manifestly more interested in promoting rather than controlling the use of alcohol, aided and abetted by aggressive, private producers and private distributors (for all except whisky and gin) who use huge publicity for influencing the press, it is small wonder that the unthinking citizen believes himself fortunate under liquor control, while the thoughtful one finds himself silent—unhappy but silent.

Put in Field of Patriotism

Naturally enough, to oppose beer and wine-drinking in Montreal comes gradually to be considered almost treasonable to the financial welfare of your own provincial and Federal Government, entirely unfriendly to the pockets of your taxpaying neighbors, and altogether unpatriotic to your city and its chamber of commerce, community chest, realtors' exchange and what not—with all these likely to be headed by some high-type citizen who is descended from whole generations of brewers and distillers.

No wonder that one of Montreal's pastors described the situation of all and sundry persons interested in any lessening of alcohol with one word:

"Hog-tied!"

As, some days later, I took the train to Toronto in order to compare Ontario's plan with Montreal's, I found myself repeating his final admonition, an admonition on which many of the most thoughtful Montrealers agreed:

"Whatever you do in the States, take a good, long look before you put your heads into the sack—the golden sack—of huge and alluring government profits from alcohol.

"It all starts with government control of liquor. It comes soon to be government—and private— control by liquor!"

British Prisoners Affirm Innocence

(Continued from Page 1)

proven by the prosecution that it was of a secret character.

This tall, dignified barrister declared:

"Cushny is not a spy and the sabotage acts of which he is charged cannot be attributed to him."

Thornton Repeats Denial

After Nordwall it was the turn of L. C. Thornton, against whom, next to MacDonald, the prosecution indicated it had its strongest case among the British engineers.

"At the beginning of the trial," Thornton said, "I pleaded not guilty, and I still plead not guilty. I assert the evidence brought against me is unreliable. That is all."

Next the court heard from Allan Monkhouse, the highest ranking of the British engineers. He said, in part:

"With reference to the charges against me—the first one is that of spying, and the only serious evidence I can see against me is a document signed by Thornton and known here as Deposition No. 26.

"I want to say that I have known Thornton 22 years and I am perfectly certain he could not sign a document like that voluntarily."

A. W. Gregory, another of the British engineers, drew open laughter from the audience, judges and prosecutors when, as the last of his countrymen to make a statement, he grinned broadly and declared:

"The public prosecutor having withdrawn the charges against me, I have nothing to say."

Madame Anna Kutuzova, the only woman defendant, reminded the court that she had confessed and asked that this be considered in the verdict.

Vassili Gusey stood dejectedly before the court when he was called on for his statement and promised to devote the rest of his life to the Soviet cause if the judges spared him. The statements of the other Russians were almost exact duplicates of his.

The court retired to consider its verdict immediately after hearing all the defendants, and the indications were that it would announce the decision some time tonight.

The prosecution made no rebuttal after defense attorneys had spoken.

Boston Art Notes

Student's Display

Work by students at the Boston Museum School is on view in the gallery, Museum Road and Fenway. Sculpture, drawings, oils and aquarelle make up the display.

Obviously the enrollment has fallen off, judging from the scantness of contributions. Nevertheless the exhibition is noteworthy for variety, liveliness, ingenuity. It is particularly free of the stereotyping characteristics which prevail among works by undergraduates. Never before do we recall such latitude.

There are several portraits, ranging in mode from meticulous topographic likeness, to whimsical impressionistic sketches. The discipline exercised upon the former is well worth while, provided the student does not continue to paint for the duration of his lifetime with a camera likeness as his ideal. Modern tendencies have unfortunately encouraged in the less enlightened a casual and sloppy performance. It is well to know the rigors of painstaking craftsmanship in one's earlier experience, at least, for it sharpens the vision, induces restraints and increases one's appreciation of tonal values. With years one may abandon one's loyalty to fact and indulge the imagination. As early as these tender years of schooling we may select those painters who are likely to take flight subsequently.

There are a number of scenes from the outdoors. In these, free of the exactions of physiognomical detail, the painters enjoy painting the sunlight as it plays upon roadway and stream, tree and rooftop. Not the Dutch tradition, but the French Impressionist holds influence. Gayety and joy in handling paint are manifest in these.

The pencil work indicates, as usual, that that modest medium is one of the most difficult to master with grace. The students are taught to handle it with the fine textural qualities of silver point. Few, however, get beyond the awkward stage.

Of particular merit is the sculpture exhibition. A few students manage to portray animals with great sense of natural movement and bulk. Miss Elizabeth Goodhue stands out for her dexterity in animal portrayal. An elephant family has been handled expertly in the massing of the hulking bodies. A "Carthorse" is portrayed with the thickened fetlock of a Canadian chunk.

D. A.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 Local dance music.
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Parties and Pressure Groups"; round table discussion.
7:45 Arthur Wilson Singers.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 Vocal programs.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Memories"; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 Talk, "Kindness to Animals."
9:45 Nancy Garner, soloist.
10:00 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, Mary Steele; orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Lieut. Leslie Potter, talk.
5:30 NBC, Beulah Crofoot, vocalist.
5:45 Sam Jack Jaufman, jazz king.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake."
7:00 "Buy American and Help the World," by Mr. Harold C. Hansen.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile dramatic program.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Symphonic Concert.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 Northeastern University "Prom."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, "Dancing Echoes" program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Musical Album, Howard Barlow, conductor.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Irving Kaufman, comedian.
9:00 CBS, Comedy Sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, American Legion mass meeting in Washington.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 Baseball scores; weather; news; time.
11:00 CBS, Departure of S. S. Lurline from Honolulu.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 Reis and Dunn.
6:15 Elizabeth Barthel, vocalist; orchestra.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; scores; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 The Cosmopolitans, trio, with tenor.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 "Rhythm Twins."
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Scores; time; news; weather.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Tenor and pianist.
5:15 Eleanor Francis, soprano.
5:30 Local dance music.
5:45 Bunny Rabbit Club.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's "Twilight Express."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, U. S. Army band.
11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.
11:45 a. m.—Start, progress, and finish of B. A. A. Marathon.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Betty and Bob.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:20 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—First game, Braves-Brooklyn, Fred Hoey reporting.
12:15 p. m.—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Women's luncheon of Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Second game, Braves-Brooklyn, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Announcements; news; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

New York Airbrake Co.

New York Airbrake Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $125,838 after charges, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $93,560 in the first quarter of 1932.

Chain Store Taxes Passed or Pending In Several States

Survey Shows Status of Movement in Various Legislatures

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Chain stores are being called upon by many states to aid in replenishing depleted treasuries. In several commonwealths graduated chain store taxes already are effective and in others such legislation is pending or contemplated. A survey of the states shows the current status as follows:

West Virginia—A graduated chain store tax ranging from $2 for one store to $250 each for more than 75 stores approved by the legislature.

Minnesota—A privilege tax from $5 to $155 a store on a graduated scale and a gross sales tax, exempting coöperatives and fuel, building material, gasoline, oil and grain firms, becomes effective July 1.

Indiana—A graduated tax of $3 for one store to $150 each for more than 20 stores.

Florida—Law provides for graduated tax of $1 to $50, the minimum applying to retail stores, except filling stations and those doing business of less than $1000 quarterly.

Vermont—Gross sales tax graduated from one-eighth of 1 per cent of sales of $50,000 or less to 4 per cent on sales of $1,000,000 or more.

New Mexico—Federal court to decide the legality of a legislative act taxing all gas sales of more than $400,000 a year at 2½ per cent.

Montana—A graduated tax from $2.50 on single stores to $30 on each of 20 or more.

Idaho—A graduated tax from $5 on single stores to $500 each for 20 or more stores, effective July 1. Fee permitted to offset general property tax paid.

California—Bill pending to tax gross sales one-twentieth of 1 per cent from $1000 to $400,000 and 1 per cent above $1,000,000 a year.

Nebraska—Proposed chain store tax graduated from $10 to $250, depending upon the number of stores.

Wisconsin—Proposals pending to tax store on a graduated scale from a small sum for one store up to $100 each for 20 or more stores.

New Jersey—No tax now, but several bills introduced in Legislature to tax chain stores on graduated basis, depending upon number.

Arizona—Chain store tax bill adopted in 1932 deemed a failure and repealed by 1933 Legislature.

Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Texas and New Hampshire—Bills pending, but no taxes now; two previous attempts to tax chain stores in New Hampshire declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah—Chain store tax bills defeated in Legislatures.

Oklahoma and Washington — Chain store tax bills vetoed by governors.

Colorado—House committee postpones hearings on pending bill.

Tenant's Insolvency Held to Annul Lease

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—A landlord is within his rights in seeking to recover occupancy of premises when the lessee goes into bankruptcy, provided a clause giving him permission to terminate the arrangement under such circumstances is included in the lease, according to a decision by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court here.

The decision handed down on Saturday, was in the case of the estate of Ella V. von Wendel, plaintiff, against the United Stores Realty Corporation, defendants, who alleged that the landlord could not take legal steps against them unless it brought an action to dispossess. The Municipal Court had given a verdict in favor of the defendant, holding that the facts did not show that the term of the lease became limited by the bankruptcy of the tenant.

In an opinion by Justice Alfred Frankenthaler, the court held that because of the provisions of the lease the landlords were entitled to take possession. He called attention to a clause in the lease which provided that if the tenants or any of them were declared insolvent or were adjudicated bankrupt, "the landlords may at their option declare the lease terminated, in which case this lease shall (except for the remaining liability of the tenants) terminate as fully and completely as if the day of such declaration were the date definitely fixed for the expiration of the term."

Preventive Steps Lower Crime in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18—Crime preventive measures reflect strongly in the records of the State Department of Correction for 1932, having been responsible for a marked reduction in crime of all kinds.

In New York City, the figures show "an increased efficiency in the field of crime prevention of 12.8 per cent," according to Dr. Walter N. Thayer, commissioner of correction, who commended the Police Commissionership of Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney. In that city, Dr. Thayer said, there had been a drop in major crimes from 30,170 in 1931, to 26,302 in 1932, together with an increased efficiency in crime solution of 6 per cent. In Buffalo, the department's figures continue, the number of major crimes dropped from 3327 in 1931 to 3120 last year; in places whose population is between 100,000 and 250,000, from 5605 to 4627, and in places of less than 100,000 from 5254 to 5120.

Williamsburg Advances 'Rockefeller Restoration'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 18—Completed plans for finishing the Rockefeller Resoration project here, embracing extensive changes in the present street lines in some parts of the city, were presented to the City Council last night, and the whole program accepted with the exception of one item calling for the closing of a short street between the new "Capitol" and the old "Secretary's Office," the latter not yet the property of the restoration.

What the final action of the three dissenting councilmen may be, is problematical, but Mr. Kenneth Chorley, vice-president of the Williamsburg Holding Corporation said that the proposed unfinished work would not be undertaken until the entire program submitted had been approved by the council. The work to complete the restoration would cost around $1,000,000.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 38 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Nicely furnished 1-room foyer-kitchenette-bath apartment in Murray Hill district, to sublet at a reasonable rental. Call or write V. BURNETT, 7 Park Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished 6 outside rooms, 3 baths, fireplace, terrace, restricted cooperative building, $165.00 monthly. Reg. 4-1607.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMDEN, ME.

For rent, fully furnished, several finely located cottages, including a rare old colonial village house; reduced rents. J. R. PRESCOTT, 271 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.

IDA GORDON

239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-3060.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

WELL EQUIPPED young man will exchange services for room; Christian Scientists preferred. Box N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

TORONTO, ONT.—Beautifully situated in Mimico, detached solid brick, 7 rooms, breakfast and sun room, garage. MRS. A. J. TINGLE, 314 Gerrard St. E. RA. 3228.

FURNITURE

CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th, New York City.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE to occupy small house on a large estate as caretakers and in charge of small tea room; man to work in the garden; in exchange for house rent and meals; 8 miles from Boston. N-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AT once in year-round private school, one or two women to take charge of kitchen; experienced cooks and waitress understanding pantry budget; only those loving children and interested in a good home with small salary need apply: references required; Christian Scientists preferred.

I. F. MILLER, Box 271, Morristown, N. J.
Telephone Morristown 4-2773

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

326017—Keys, five keys on a ring.
327017—Medal, one G.A.R. medal, ribbon attach.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WHAT HAVE YOU

to sell in Chicago territory?

Manufacturer's representative with wide and successful sales experience desires worth-while line to present to dealers, department stores, mail order houses and jobbers. Write Box W-28, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Room 2900, Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving. 47-16 44th St., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW. WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; rates reasonable.

MOUNT AIRY—Permanent and transient guests; real home; rates moderate. CHARLOTTE NEARPASS, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER'S office, one-two full days, Grand Central district. Box D-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Fine location, medium size house, large living room, oak floors, tiled bath, garage, $8000. 2406 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

GREENWICH, Conn.—For sale or rent: attractive old house, modernized, twelve rooms, three baths, including servants quarters, ample garage; every convenience; outbuildings; gardener's cottage optional; eleven acres, mostly wooded, about 14 minutes to station; small upkeep; will rent furnished year round; reasonable rate or sell on convenient terms. Write STEPHEN PEABODY Jr., Stanwich Road, Greenwich, Conn.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE REGION, N. H.—10-acre farm adjacent to 10-mile Lake Winnesquam; 10-room furnished house, 30-ft. screened piazza facing glorious panorama of lakes and White Mts.; woodhouse, chauffeur's cabin and barn 32x48 ft., all in excellent repair; 5 miles to city of Laconia, 100 to Boston; photos; price $2900. C. H. GLIDDEN, 60 Oxford St., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 1939.

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt 30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON—Ideal for business women, 196 Bay State Road, room with two meals, $7-$8-$9. Tel. Cir. 7835 or Ken. 2526.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st St.—Beautiful rooms, piano, elevator, cooking; trip to country weekends included. ELLIS, Academy 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 604 West 112th (Apt. 22)—Sunny quiet, attractive, single; double available May; near Christian Science church.

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End) 2-N—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single, double, housekeeping, every convenience; very reasonable. FORS.

PHILADELPHIA, 1713 North 16th St.—Large, furnished, second-floor bedroom, sitting room, bath, private porch, extension phone; owner; other desirable room. Stevenson 3465.

SINGLE ROOM, lavatory, semi-private bath; references. MRS. HARDEN, 49 Wellesley Park, Dorchester, Mass.; Geneva 9015.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Liberal daily cash commissions, complete line men's shoes direct to wearer; nothing over $2.98; free samples. ASTILL SHOES, 650 West Newton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, superintendent, small family, skilled mechanic, tools, drive, repair auto, tetotaler, finest references, American; any proposition demanding honesty, adaptability; wages secondary to satisfaction. CHAS. DOMMER, 157 8th Ave., New York City.

POSITION as chauffeur in Protestant family desired by married man, 33 years old, well educated; best references. Box M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TORONTO, ONT. — Experienced gardener; lawns, gardens made, maintained by contact; shrubs, loam, etc.,-supplied. A. BUCKLE, Midway 2953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOTEL position desired by young woman with experience as room clerk, stenographer, receptionist; summer or year round. FLORENCE EGGER, 1533 E. 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Varied experience; proved ability; offers services; location desired New York City or Newark, N. J. Write Box D-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

MT. MORENO MANOR, New York

Tudor house, 15 rooms, 3 baths, 7 fireplaces, modern vacuum heat with oil burner, recently painted and decorated, 300 acres; superb view of Hudson River, Catskill and Berkshire Mountains; 280 feet above the Hudson; in normal times owner valued it at $150,000; will sell for $30,000 cash and buyer assume $20,000 mortgage at 4% due February, 1936. FRED A. DIBBLE, owner, City Club, New York City.

OTTAWA, CANADA—Furnished bungalow on Gatineau River, Laurentian Hills, 15 miles from city; large living room, open fireplace, excellent swimming, boating, golf; unusual privacy; details on application. 2 Thornton Ave., Ottawa.

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., invites enrollments for afternoon and evening classes on the HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT and also of the NEW. Applications received by MR. LEISHMAN, 401 West 118th St., N. Y. C. University 4-6318 or 4-3510.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, REPAIRING, REFINISHING, REGLUEING—Will serve at home or office. AL WARNER, 229 W. 46th St., New York City. Chickering 4-7500.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CASPIAN LAKE, VT.—Comfortably furnished, 4 bedrooms, wide veranda, fireplace, electricity, tennis, golf near by, $200 for season. WM. BOYNTON, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 6460.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

OWNER must sell 20-acre, full-bearing grove with beautiful 10-room dwelling, Covina, Calif. Call 420 Story Building, Los Angeles. TR. 3718.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-18, Watertown, N. Y.

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Excellent opportunity to earn money, spare or full time. Sell unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, hosiery, underwear, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, house dresses, handkerchiefs, etc., direct to friends, neighbors, other members of your community. Unusual values, low prices bring easy sales—build steady repeat commissions. Represent old established, reliable house —the leader in the field. No experience or investment required. We train you and show you how. Samples loaned to responsible people. Write today for details. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. MA, Binghamton, N. Y.

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AMERICAN executive, 40, ten years managing director British manufacturing company, previously official and director American corporation, desires responsible position; experienced sales, office, factory control; advertising; widely traveled; knowledge French, German; highest credentials. Write Box S-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CERAMIC ENGINEER, 1932 graduate; thorough knowledge of refractories, brick, tile, pottery, enameling; research, testing and production experience. MEYER, 7238 West Park, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AS COMPANION in home; will care for children or adults; can drive a car; willing to travel. MRS. C. O. PEYTON, 182 Fern St., West Hartford, Conn.

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WM. FARRAR & CO., Ltd.
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Direct to You at
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IT'S
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Stations Throughout Ontario and Quebec
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Also Stores in Stratford and Galt

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Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
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Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
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As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
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BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise. Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

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Western Ontario's Big Dept. Store
Bring Spring Indoors
Even if it's too early for our Garden Flowers, it isn't too early for the clever artificial flowers in our GIFT SHOP. And they're very inexpensive.
Priced from 5c a Spray up
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Cakes, Candies, Ice Cream, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner, Sodas
Special Creations for Special Occasions
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It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
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Fuel perfection for your selection.
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THE NEW V-EIGHT
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112-inch Wheel Base
We have one of the largest and best repair plants in the world for all makes of cars.
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FURS
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Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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HOYLAKE, Cheshire—Mrs. HOLLERTON, 20 Queen's Rd., Sunny position; near station; shore, shops; terms reasonable; board if desired.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL—Sunnyside Derby Rd. North Promenade; excellent cuisine; separate tables; electric light throughout; hot and cold running water all rooms; moderate terms. Tel. 3497.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention; large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS. SKELTON, 3 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

ELOCUTION

LEARN to speak correctly; lessons from Frederic Sargent, B. Litt. (Leading Shakespearian actor). Box M-2202, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
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LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents. Trade Marks and Designs.

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WESTMORLAND — Wanted, paying guest, share Dower House with lady; high situation facing south; lovely country; modern conveniences and car; also studio-bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, for two or three; kitchen garden and garage. MRS. GANDY, Kendal.

POST WANTED

ENERGETIC, middle-aged man, wholesale warehouse; hosiery, underwear preferred; any commercial work. CHARLES G. McRITCHIE, 11 Gt. George St., Glasgow, W. 2.

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2467

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Comfort and charm in sunny, quiet house; combined rooms; visitors 6/- room and breakfast; permanent guests from 28/- weekly; first floor flat unfurnished £110 p. a. 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.

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SURREY—Required in September, assistant mistress, graduate, to teach botany or chemistry and elementary science, with subsidiary mathematics or Latin; government pension scheme; salary Burnham scale less 10%. Claremont, Esher.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating, electric light; moderate terms.

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ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
UPPER MONTAGUE STREET
RUSSELL SQ., LONDON, W. C. 1, ENG.
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes Tubes, Buses, Railway Stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6; room, full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.
Telegrams: "Abbotell—Westcent, London"

AN INVITATION
LONDON—A Few Minutes Hyde Park
Luxuriously furnished suites and bed sitting rooms: beautifully equipped, private bathrooms, electric lift, telephones, "Slumberland" divans; lounge and dining-room with large terrace overlooking Stanhope Gardens. First class service and catering. 2 minutes Tube, Metro, Albert Hall, Victoria and Albert Museums and Christian Science church. 59, Cromwell Road. (Flaxman 4501).

Beaulieu Private Hotel
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea. Excellent food. Comfort studied.
Telephone 1006

BIG COAL FIRES
Large Arm Chairs. Central Heating. Good Food. Gas Fires and Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms, all at
SIMLA COURT
14, Dawson Place, W. 2.
From 2½ gns. a week.
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BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 6238
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD.
Charming House, completely modernized, hot and cold water, gas fires in all bedrooms; peacefully situated on own ground, including hard court, croquet, putting green; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey.

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BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR, Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

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BOURNEMOUTH, "Pinedale," West Cliff—Ideal situation, opp. Winter Gardens, few minutes Pier, Pavilion, shopping centre; comfortable, warm, bright rooms; good, well-cooked food, personal supervision. MRS. PHILLIPS.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

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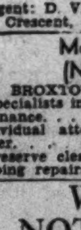

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Ad-O-Grams No. 6

Published March 21

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Daily Features

All Nature

Cottontail

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. AND MRS. COTTONTAIL are very happy these days. Not because of the Easter season especially, but because their first litter of bunnies for 1933 has arrived. They are naked, squirming little rascals no bigger than your thumb, and look more like baby mice.

The youngsters will soon have a coat of soft brown fur. Their ears will grow gradually longer, and their inquisitive noses will take them day by day a few inches farther from the hollow "form" or nest lined with dried grasses, roots, and down from mother's breast.

Cottontail is a very good name for this animal, for a patch of white fur shows under the tail.

The expression "as timid and harmless as a rabbit" has almost become proverbial. But woe betide the intruder, for Mother Cottontail can certainly hold the fort, as many a too curious skunk or black snake can testify.

Though the cottontails are called rabbits they are really small hares, just as the so-called jack rabbits with their extra long ears and long legs are the large hares. European naturalists insist that they have the only true rabbit, the little European rabbit which hides its nest in a burrow underground.

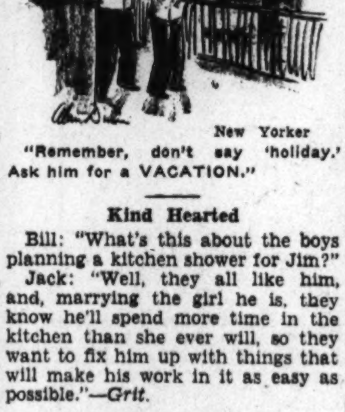
Cottontails abound throughout the United States and Canada and live on all sorts of vegetation. It would be easier to list the few plants they don't eat than to list 99 per cent of the total flora which they do. If the farmer will investigate his orchard he will probably find that most of the damage has been done by field mice and not by rabbits. During the summer rabbits can be kept out of the cabbage and lettuce patches if one plants a row of soy beans along the edge for their own use. Soy beans are ice cream and candy to bunnies.

In Lighter Vein

Proof

"Do you love me, Dick?"

"Huh! Do you suppose that I'd be laughing my head off every night at your father's stale jokes if I didn't?" —Grit.



New Yorker

"Remember, don't say 'holiday.' Ask him for a VACATION."

Kind Hearted

Bill: "What's this about the boys planning a kitchen shower for Jim?"

Jack: "Well, they all like him, and, marrying the girl he is, they know he'll spend more time in the kitchen than she ever will, so they want to fix him up with things that will make his work in it as easy as possible."—Grit.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vitamins and calories (E. W. B., who requests this department to publish definitions and pronunciations of these terms)—These words were for a while the sole interest of advanced students of dietetics and physiological chemistry, but they have been shouted at the masses by advertisers in the effort to make the people food conscious.

A calorie (*cal'-o-ry* — short *a*, "quick-long" *o*) in the domain of physics is the amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. In dietetics, the word retains this significance, being the unit of measurement by which the heat-producing and energy-producing qualities of food is expressed. A food rich in calories is supposedly rich in heat and energy.

Even doctors disagree on the vitamins (preferably *vi'-ta-min*—first *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short), but Webster's general definition is: "Any of a group of constituents of most foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants."

There are reported to be five important vitamins, A, B, C, D and E. The first is presumably abundant in the nonsoapy fats, and lack of it is alleged to retard growth. The second is said to abound in yeast, and lack of it is supposed to destroy the appetite. The third is reported in milk, fresh fruits, and vegetables, and its proponents attribute scurvy to the lack of it. The fourth is said to be found in cod-liver oil and egg yolk, and its absence is asserted to have a weakening effect on the bones. The fifth, reported in the leaves of most plants, is supposed to have some bearing on fertility.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

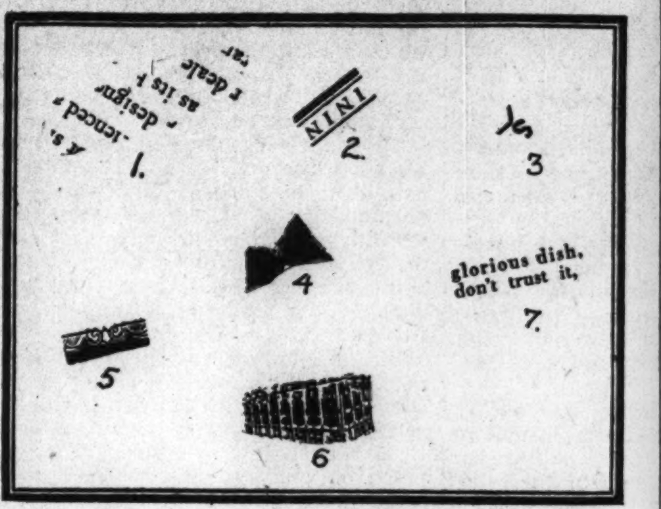
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SHOW at all times so strong a regard for truth, that your bare word shall carry more weight than the oaths of others.—ISOCRATES.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 14



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 14." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. B. Club Is Invited and Invites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE G. O. B. Club (Garden of Boys) was full of joyous expectation. Mr. Smith had invited them all out to his home in the country where he lived with his grandson, Robin.

"Be ready on the schoolhouse corner at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning," he said, "and why not bring Tad Moore with you?"

Tad Moore, perhaps you remember, was the boy who thought he didn't like the G. O. B. Club. He had chased little Sweet William, and even thrown a stone at Mr. Smith's car one morning when Mr. Smith was taking the boys out to the country. However, since then things had changed. Mr. Smith had shown the boys, especially Jack Beanstalk, that Tad was just like a hard pine cone, that couldn't be hammered, but could be warmed open. So Jack Beanstalk had been nice to Tad, had asked him to come around and pop corn, had shown him his garden and other things.

And now Tad was invited to Mr. Smith's with the rest of them. Jack was so glad to invite him! And here was Tad, on Saturday morning, standing on the schoolhouse corner with the other boys, waiting for Mr. Smith's station wagon. It came at last, and Mr. Smith was driving it himself.

"This is Tad Moore, Mr. Smith," said Jack. "He's never been in the country before."

"Glad you are coming, Tad," said Mr. Smith with a smile. "The other boys like it, and I think you will, too. All aboard now!"

Soon they were rolling along, talking merrily and enjoying the lovely April morning. The trees were coming into leaf, and everything was beginning to look fresh and green. Tad didn't say much, but he kept a sharp lookout at things, and once, when they passed some bushes full of yellow flowers, he asked if they were dandelions. Fancy, not knowing dandelions!

"It's just a little too early for many dandelions to be in blossom," said Mr. Smith, "but you'll find plenty out my way. We don't like them in the lawn, but they will come up."

Tad put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a big paper bag and a small kitchen knife.

"Gran wants me to bring home some dandelions," he said, in rather a shamefaced way, "and if you don't like them, perhaps I could have them."

Everybody looked at Mr. Smith, who smiled broadly.

"Good for you, Tad!" he said. "Gran shall have all she wants. It's the dandelion greens she wants, I know, and we'll all help you fill your bag, won't we, boys?"

"Could I help, too?" asked Sweet William.

"Surely you can," said Jack, who had special charge of little William, "can't he, Mr. Smith?"

"We'll get the cook to give us each a knife," laughed Mr. Smith, "and then we'll get to work."

Soon they were there, and Robin was waiting for them. Knives were at once forthcoming, and then they started out to find John, the gardener.

"We can't do anything until we ask John," said Mr. Smith.

"I think the back lawn will be the best, sir," said John. "They're coming up thick there, and it'll be fine to get them all out before they bloom."

Then he showed the boys how to dig deep and close around the little plants, so as to get them out by the root and not hurt the lawn.

"They're young and tender," said Mr. Smith, "just what Gran will like." And everybody went to work with a will.

You wouldn't have imagined that it would take so many to fill the bag. Little Sweet William found it somewhat hard for his small hands, and wandered off to a sunny meadow near by, where he filled his hands with yellow blossoms. Robin showed him how to make curls of the rubbery stems. At last the big paper bag was full, pressed down and running over.

"There are enough greens to satisfy an Indian," laughed Mr. Smith. "Indians love dandelion greens, too, and roam many miles, hunting for them."

When the bag was full, Mr. Smith said he was hungry and thought it must be luncheon time, so they went up to the summer house on the hill, carrying the sandwiches and things that the cook gave them, and ate their luncheon.

"I like dandelions," said Sweet William thoughtfully, as he drank his milk. "Summer's here again, isn't it?"

"The Indians called April the 'Moon of Summer's Return,'" said Mr. Smith, "so I guess you're right."

After luncheon, John, the gardener, showed them all his little plants coming up in hotbeds and cold frames, and some out of doors, and Robin took them down to the brook where were some little fishes and tadpoles. It was great!

"I wish I didn't have to go home," said Tad, when they said good-by.

"Gran must have her greens," said Mr. Smith. "Sometime, perhaps, you can come again and bring Gran with you."

Then they thanked Mr. Smith and Robin for a good time, and Mr. Smith thanked them for weeding the back lawn, and the chauffeur drove them home in the station wagon. He had five packages on the seat beside him, and gave one to each boy when they all got out—Jack Beanstalk, Johnny-jump-up, Joe-Pye-Weed, Sweet William and Tad Moore. On each package was written "From John the gardener to his assistants." Guess what was in the packages.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately 90 per cent—
of the world's fur seals now live under Government protection on the Pribilof Islands.

One chain store system—
extending from coast to coast sells one-tenth of all the food sold in the United States.

Drury Lane—
In London takes its name from Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars.

A house can be painted—
four times as fast with an air gun as with a brush.

Brevities

Punch: There is said to be a shortage of Manx cats. We thought there was no end to them.

Nelson News: One way of cutting down the wheat acreage in this country would be to teach the farmers golf.

For the Scrapbook

Chinese Wisdom

The great man is he who does not lose his child-heart.

A government conducted by sages would free the hearts of the people from inordinate desires.

What the superior man seeks is in himself; what the small man seeks is in others.

The virtues are not poured into us, they are natural. Seek, and you will find them; neglect, and you will lose them.

Benevolence is the distinguishing characteristic of man.

A dog is not considered a good dog because he is a good barker. A man is not considered a good man because he is a good talker.

Learning, undigested by thought, is labor lost; thought, unassisted by learning, is perilous.

What you do not wish others should do unto you, do not do unto them.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Power of an Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A YOUNG bookkeeper, father of two children, was suddenly faced with the loss of his position. He scarcely knew how to break the news to his wife. Mrs. M——, however, took it much better than he had expected, and even cheered him up. "You've often complained that you don't get enough exercise in your work," she said. "Now is your chance to switch to something else."

"Yes, but where can I find a new job?"

"Let's not worry," she said. "An opening is bound to come."

Now Mrs. M—— had a keen eye for fabric and color. She had always dressed herself and the children in very good taste on very little money, and her husband had always left the choice of his socks and neckwear to her. While thinking over various possibilities, she decided to utilize her little gift, and make neckties.

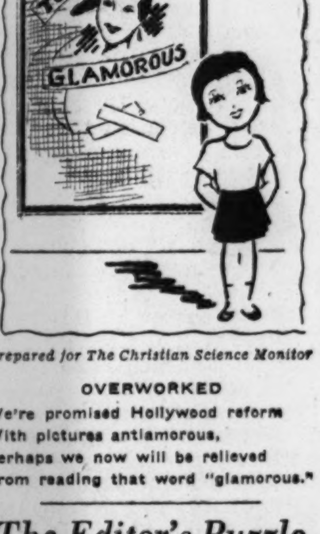
She applied to a small factory and offered to work a week for nothing, to learn the making of neckwear. Then, with the remains of her husband's last pay-check, she went on a bargain hunt through the stores, selecting remnants of good fabrics. Never once did she allow herself to buy anything vulgar or shoddy, but since a necktie needs very little material, she got together many nice scraps.

The ex-bookkeeper was skeptical, but he agreed to offer the finished neckties to some of the office workers he knew. To his gratified astonishment he found that other men appreciated his wife's taste as much as he did. He began selling neckties from the first day, received repeat orders, and had no trouble securing names and addresses of his customers' friends. Since he had "the goods," purchasers were glad to recommend him.

At Christmas time the couple could not keep up with the demand, and had to call in extra help. Today they have working with them an elderly neighbor who had been in need, also the wife of the bookkeeper's former co-worker, discharged at the same time. Mrs. M—— now devotes most of her time to shopping, while Mr. M—— insists that he would not exchange his present independent work for his old position.

Counting the children, Mrs. M——'s faith which led to her bright idea is now giving support, even if modestly, to seven persons.

Winnie's Whimsies



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OVERWORKED

We're promised Hollywood reform
With pictures antiamorous,
Perhaps we now will be relieved
From reading that word "glamorous."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

83

`The speaker having talked about the lighting of homes, and who had much data to back him up, made the statement that the only alternatives to electricity were gas or kerosene. Having gone out of use years ago, he said that candle light was not hardly to be considered except for effect`

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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Editorials

Glorifying the American Brew

"HAPPY days are here again," sing the beer advertisers, and one hopes the elation is not to be limited to those who must have their happiness in liquid form. As was expected, the half-page or page-size announcements of the brewers have frequently been excellent examples of the copy-writer's art which has developed to a high degree of delicacy in dealing with the things your best friends won't tell you or with the honeylike qualities of toasted tobacco.

This veritable flood of misdirected "public education" presents one of the most pernicious and subtle phases of the recent modification of prohibition. Back in the 'teens of the century when prohibition was but an ideal, advertising had not attained its present high estate. Even then, through the written word, Americans were told that drinking was fashionable, satisfying and even health-giving.

Today, with the radio and all of the old reliable advertising media, the liquor interests have added opportunities to expound their propaganda. The return of beer, according to the wet advertisers, is the panacea to heal the wounds of economic depression. More jobs, more money in the treasury, new hope, a revival of geniality, of real American hospitality and good living, are but a few of their phrases. Wet leaders would use this new-found weapon as an instrument to speed the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

But it is not yet certain that it will not in fact act in the opposite direction. Whether the claims as to added employment and the like will be borne out remains to be seen. A close scanning of the brewing company advertisements discloses a few in the very first days of the reopening advising job seekers that "all positions have been filled."

The sales campaign has gone far enough in a week and a half to raise serious questions among many of whether they wish to see the same pressure applied to the stronger intoxicants which would come in with complete repeal. In the days when the Crusaders and the National Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform thought it necessary to profess their affection for "temperance" as a counterpoise to prohibition there was some talk of using part of the liquor tax revenues to teach youth the virtues of sobriety. Query: If a brewer or distiller pays a tax equivalent to 5 per cent of his gross receipts and allots a similar 5 per cent to his company advertising budget, how much of the government revenue will have to be used for temperance education to even up the effect?

Ah, but perhaps such solicitude is unwarranted, at least from the liquor dealer's point of view. Already, according to Col. Jacob Ruppert, president of the United States Brewers' Association, the beer makers "recognize that the future of the brewing industry is inseparably joined to the welfare of society in general"—while in the same breath stating as his idea of regulation that "there should be practically no restriction upon the number of places licensed to sell beer."

His statement is only one among many in more or less rhapsodic tone, sought out by metropolitan newspapers from the bigger brewers in celebration of the return. To such lengths, indeed, has this section of the press gone to gather all the favorable aspects of the situation that the result has much the sound of press-agentry. There would be some gain if the publicity were confined even to the advertising columns.

Prosperity is a thing desired by wet and dry alike. There need be no carping about any means genuinely suited to spread it among the people. If in business generally, apart from beer, the "corner has been turned," all will rejoice alike; but Americans will hardly be satisfied with hearing that "prosperity is just around the bunghole."

Abracadabra

THE recent successful celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Maskelyne Theatre in London, perhaps the most famous house of conjuring in the world, draws attention to the fact that here at any rate is a form of entertainment that cannot be taken over by the screen. For the whole art of conjuring lies in the capacity of the conjuror to perform his tricks in the presence of an audience.

According to Mr. Jasper Maskelyne, the passage of time has effected little alteration in the main outlines of conjuring. It is probable that many of the most applauded tricks of today were throwing Roman audiences into ecstasies of delight on the same afternoon that Julius Cæsar landed in Britain. The famous decapitation act, for example, which was unknown in England till 1874, is believed to have been performed as long ago as 3766 B. C.

In the second century Lucian explained how a magician read messages in sealed envelopes, in essence the popular trick of today whereby a blindfolded conjuror identifies objects held up by an assistant in the audience.

But it would be wrong to assume that no progress has been made in conjuring in historic times. The Maskelynes themselves have been responsible for some of the most striking advances. The writers of the Middle Ages were very fond of describing characters who were able to make themselves invisible, but it was J. N. Maskelyne who, in 1886, first discovered how invisibility could really be achieved.

Again, though in 1835 it was possible to suspend a body in the air apparently supported by nothing but a hollow bamboo pole, it was not until many years later that the way to suspend it without apparently any support at all was discovered. But in spite of these advances it remains true that most new conjuring tricks are really ingeniously disguised variations of old ones, rather than fundamentally original efforts.

Two Words to the Wise

DOCTRINES come and go. But they often outstay their usefulness. In two terse words, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has now described one of the most dangerous of outmoded teachings to which mankind is prey. A "vexatious doctrine," Dr. Butler calls it—that "cheap and tawdry patriotism" which is the product of intense nationalism in education.

The phrase occurred in Dr. Butler's annual report to the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It will be appreciated by all who have observed the effects of exaggerated nationalism on mankind today—the mounting trade barriers, the suspicion and fear among nations, the stolid reluctance to reduce the world's burden of arms.

But nationalism was not always a "vexatious doctrine." When it was first promulgated it served a real need. It led men to think of themselves as members of a larger brotherhood than they had previously recognized. In the place of small groups, warring against one another for what they mistakenly thought to be their own best interests, nationalism helped to develop a society composed of peoples bound together by a broadened consciousness of common interests—race, perhaps, or language, or culture.

Critics of nationalism and critics of internationalism thus find themselves on common ground—at least so far as purpose is concerned. Rigid nationalism has become obsolete because transportation and communication have overleapt those boundaries in which it decreed that men should live together in peace. It has become restrictive because the economic possibilities and needs of mankind overlap political frontiers. It has become dangerous because it has been made so often the tool of a profiteering element in nearly all nations—of interests which can "make money" out of buy-home-products campaigns and out of selling arms to countries whose peoples have been taught to fear or hate their neighbors across the border.

Nationalism and internationalism seem not such extreme opposites to those who know that the former was the product of the advanced thought of some 150 years ago, just as the latter is the fruit of today's progressive thinking. Rather, it appears to them that internationalism is merely the logical extension of a doctrine whose aim it was to enlist men in wider coöperative effort than they had been accustomed to.

Nationalism paved the way, proved it was possible for vast aggregations of human beings to serve their own interests by serving the interests of many. It is a "vexatious doctrine" only because it is not broad enough, not inclusive enough to serve a civilization that depends on many cultures, on the products of many lands and on the ability of mankind to recognize the still wider interests by which the world is bound together today.

India—a Unit

THE British Government's proposals for the new Indian Constitution should be judged as a single piece of machinery. The document setting forth the scheme requires 202 paragraphs to explain it; but this detailed exposition has but one objective—to present the finished picture of a constitution that may be summed up in the term "self-government with safeguards."

"Self-government with safeguards" has been the accepted basis for negotiations between Britons and Indians since the Indian question was thrown into the political melting pot in 1917. The Constitution now indorsed by the British Cabinet fulfills the commission laid upon successive constitution makers to submit to Parliament proposals that would reflect the "greatest possible agreement" among those affected by the changes planned for India. Three round table conferences and four specializing commissions have enabled this common measure of agreement to be reached, and the White Paper containing the Government's scheme is simply a more closely reasoned documentation of all the laborious work that has gone before.

The proposals for the new Constitution set forth in detail the scheme of federation which has been viewed as the ultimate goal of India. In effect, the scheme calls for a federation between the provinces of British India and the Indian Native States, with specified obligations and rights retained in the hands of the British. This general idea already has won acceptance, both in Great Britain and India, although there are extreme elements in both countries who oppose it.

A Joint Select Committee of both houses of the British Parliament has yet to study the proposals and amend them or expand them into an actual draft of a bill; but it is already sufficiently clear that the proposals made by the British Cabinet are virtually the last word on the Indian Constitution, until the time, some years hence, when the final vestiges of British control are completely removed.

Some Indians see in the Governor-General's special powers the negation of self-government, but those Indians who have been closely identified with preparing the scheme are wholly aware of the implications underlying the safeguards. India today is a heterogeneous collection of races whose cultures, religions and outlooks are at variance with one another. Under British tutelage a semblance of unity has been brought to it. But none who takes the realities of the situation into consideration would argue that British supervision should suddenly and completely be withdrawn from India. That way disaster lies. The next best thing, therefore, is that until the time comes when the British are no longer required, brakes should be available to prevent the transitional government from slipping from the constitutional path.

The powers placed in the hands of the Governor-General and the governors of the provinces are such as do not affect the day-to-day administration of the country. The special reserved subjects in cold print seem so massive as to suggest an overruling power on the part of the British authorities. But the fact is that if the general administration of the country is conducted in a common-sense manner, the need for employing the special powers will not arise. Emphasis on the powers of the Governor-General and the provincial governors tends to obscure the extraordinary measure of self-government which the British Government is about to concede.

The liberality of the measure that has come out of the India Office at Whitehall is only discerned by looking at the federation scheme as a whole. There is nothing in the proposed Constitution that prevents India from reaching out for further forms of self-expression. If it is recognized, as it is, that Great Britain has some very definite responsibilities in India, then no grievance can be lodged if those responsibilities are undertaken.

Actually, it is the manner of approach to the problem that spells its solution. The White Paper suggests that the tasks ahead of Britons and Indians should be approached "in the spirit of partners in a common enterprise"—an exhortation that points the way to the only method which will make India the self-governed country it seeks to be.

Advertising's Honeyed Words

WITH professional discreetness, the editor of Advertising Age, a comparative newcomer among publications directed to advertising men, confesses to the existence of some exaggerated advertising claims, gently chides copy writers for their too ready resort to imagination and exhorts them to greater reliance on facts. Most products that can be profitably advertised, he contends, are good enough to be promoted without the use of overstatement.

Commend the editor, if you will, for his earnestness and lofty purpose; but lament his apparent incapacity for indignation and his innocence—or is it perhaps simply professional tact? For exaggeration is today one of the most ardently courted handmaidens of the advertising man and, because of an ever-increasing consumer skepticism, one of the greatest dangers confronting advertising as an institution.

"I can't say the truth about my product in my advertising," the manufacturer of a product of unusually high quality recently said. "It would sound silly and effete. Anything I might truthfully say about it has been said much more emphatically by my competitors about products that are in varying degrees inferior to mine. So I've got to hop onto the advertising band-wagon and try to outshout my competitors. Like it? Of course not. But I have no alternative."

His case is legion. It becomes a merry race, with the prize often going not to the most meritorious but to him who has the largest advertising budget and the smartest copy writers. And the public, bewildered by gilded, honeyed words, by exaggeration and selective argument, by vulgarity and bludgeoning, by irrelevancy and conflicting pronunciamentos, finds its only satisfaction in amusement at the bland assurance of spokesmen for the advertising profession that the essential purpose of advertising is that of making available to the consumer factual information about given products.

There are, of course, many honest advertisers who recognize that this is the true function of advertising and act accordingly. But it is too obvious that many leading advertisers have been and are consistently guilty of dishonesty and bad taste in their advertising. Indeed, a large portion of cigarette advertising today is devoted to implying that competitors' advertising is dishonest. To the task of purging advertising of these sins, which are a menace to its very existence, and to the task of restoring in fact the true purpose of advertising, editors of advertising journals might well enlist all their skill and ardor.

Editorial Notes

In reply to numerous nations now wondering why they were not asked to join the eleven others in the Washington parley, the American State Department might ask just how they would draw the line between an informal parley and an international convention.

The airplane pilot who, patrolling a natural gas pipeline in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, drops bundles of newspapers and magazines to the isolated families within the area, seems to be sharing with them a bird's-eye view of the outside world.

Bernard Shaw's Metropolitan Opera House speech, over which people are warmly disagreeing, appears to have been characteristically Shavian—the agreers and disagreers are lined up precisely as they were before the speech was made.

As the result of an ice cream war in one Cleveland neighborhood, the price of that delicacy dropped to 1 cent per pint. No doubt the youngsters of the vicinity will be willing to bite it out along these lines if it takes all summer.

With the coming of mid-April, millions of Americans not only give time daily to problems of the troubled sphere, but many of them take a frequent afternoon off just to see who is going to swat it for another home run.

There may be an idea for jig-saw puzzlers in the experience of a Fremont (N. C.) matron who worked for six months, carefully fitting together 5576 pieces. When completed, it proved to be a quilt.

Russia and the West

By WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN

A Study in Contrasts (III)

NEW YORK

NO ONE with a spark of imagination could pass from the atmosphere of Russia to the atmosphere of America, as I have done, or make the more common transition from America to Russia on a summer tour without feeling gripped by the sense of profound contrast between two different civilizations, two different standards of values. It is this sense of something "different" in Russia that sometimes tends to lend to discussions of that country an element of emotional enthusiasm or emotional bitterness. Before I left America in 1922 to take up work in the Soviet Union, I remember that Russia and India were two subjects which were apt to inject a large infusion of ginger and pepper into the usually equable sessions of a well-known luncheon discussion organization.

On the basis of the experience of two months of lecturing on Soviet conditions in all parts of the country, I have the impression that Americans today are more inclined to welcome a soberly factual approach to the Soviet régime than they might have been a decade ago. Not that the emotional approach to the question has altogether disappeared. I recall two contrary expressions of it. One unknown correspondent in Portland, Ore., suggested that I had been maligning the Soviet régime and that I had received, or ought to have received, a million dollars from some capitalist source for this base act. The harassed dean of an institution of learning in a rather remote part of the country asked me anxiously whether there was anything "red" in my lecture, adding, "You know, there are so many super-patriots who would take any chance to attack our college if anything was said here in praise of Communism."

* * *

My Portland correspondent was evidently disgusted because I had not given the Soviets the best of every doubt. The dean, whose position I could understand, was probably hoping that I would give them the worst of every doubt. Neither of these attitudes, so far as I can see, has any shred of logical justification. Constructive changes in America will not be advanced by painting the Soviet Union as an unreal Utopia. Dissatisfaction generated by the crisis will not be stilled by retailing Russian scarehead horror stories. But in the main, so far as I could judge, American opinion about the Soviet Union is shifting to a more realistic basis.

Any effort to compare Soviet with American conditions, if it is to have any serious validity, must start from the premise that Russian and American historical traditions, national temperaments and present levels of technical development are fundamentally different. It is the ignoring of this essential element of perspective that leads to so many superficial snap judgments of the Soviet order, both favorable and unfavorable.

Russia today is faced with an economic task not dissimilar from that which confronted America at the end of the Civil War, an enormous task of internal development and construction. It has ahead of it many things which lie in past eras of American economic history: the covering of the country with a network of good roads and communication systems, the exploration and development of mineral and natural resources, the creation of an adequate motor transport system. Today there are single counties in the American middle West that have as many passenger automobiles as there are in the whole Soviet Union.

Russia is approaching this problem in an entirely different way from America. It has rigorously banished from its economic scheme not individual incentives, which exist in the form of piecework wage payments and differential salary scales, but that powerful stimulus to individual effort known as private ownership, whether of factories, shops, farms, railroads, or other means of production. Title to all these things is vested in the state, and a planned economy is regarded as the surest guaranty of steady progress.

In adopting this new system the Soviet Union has set for itself two tests. First, can a high standard of material welfare be created without greater concession to the instinct for private ownership? And, if this test is successfully met and Russia, after twenty years, thirty years or fifty years, as the case may be, can boast as many automobiles, good roads, telephones, radios, etc., as America, will the planned economy make possible a smooth, continuous progress toward ever-higher living standards?

* * *

America has quite another problem. The material framework of its civilization has been built under individualist auspices. Whether it could have been built up less wastefully, with less human suffering, with fewer ugly chapters of the unscrupulous greed that is the reverse side of healthy individual initiative is an academic question, like the question whether Russia's industrial progress during recent years could have been achieved at a less heavy cost in deprivations and unhappiness. The fact remains that the American production machine is there. What is painfully and obviously lacking is any means of insuring a proper balance between production and consumption.

The problem that the Russian alternative system and the world crisis have combined to pose for America and for other countries which cling to an individualist economic system, and which reject regimentation along Bolshevik or Fascist lines, is whether there are sufficient reserves of self-sacrifice, intelligence, flexibility and adaptability in our system to insure not only emergence from the present crisis, but also avoidance of future crises of corresponding severity and of recurrent international wars, which are the surest destroyers of modern civilization.

If these reserves are found, there seems to be no reason why the individualist or capitalist system cannot rise to greater and greater heights of productive capacity. Such Marxian theorists as Dr. Rudolf Hilferding in Germany and even the occasionally heretical Russian Communist, Nikolai Bukharin, have conceded the possibilities of "organized" capitalism on a national and international scale. Certainly the individualist system has developed a smoothly working technique of production and distribution, of which Russia at the present stage of its development can scarcely dream.

But if these reserves are found lacking, the outlook for those of us who are not prepared to embrace either Communism or some form of Fascism is frankly not very pleasant. History is strewed with the remains of civilizations which reached a certain point, struck a snag and entered on a stage of decadence and ultimate dissolution. Wishing alone will not necessarily save our modern individualist western civilization from a similar fate. It is a task that calls for intelligent thought and courageous action.

Notes From Paris

When Spring Comes to Paris THERE are cities where the coming of spring is simply an incident, a detail—pleasant, perhaps, but negligible. In Paris, however, spring is an all-absorbing transfiguration. Under the delicate golden warmth of vernal sunshine Paris, like a budding branch, awakens, burgeons, blushes and finally bursts forth into a singing flame of intensely pale green leaflets and brilliantly colorful flowers. Beneath thousands of closely planted trees that line its streets and avenues, countless cafés and restaurants put forth innumerable little sidewalk tables with brightly tinted covers. At lunch time and in the soft light of late afternoon, Parisians and *Parisiennes*, gayly attired, fill these cafés or promenade up and down the boulevards, until one is almost tempted to believe the classic exaggeration: Half of Paris sits at the tables of the sidewalk cafés watching the other half stroll by in search of a seat!

* * *

All Aboard For St. Cloud! Where the River Seine winds its way through six centuries, and more, of French history—past the lacelike cocoon of buttressed towers and sculptured portals that is Notre Dame Cathedral, by the mellow stone walls of the Conciergerie, where successive Kings and Queens of France imprisoned their enemies and were in turn imprisoned during the Revolution, under the myriad windows of the palace of the Louvre where dwelt in turn Francis I, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI, Napoleon I and Napoleon III, in front of the Chamber of Deputies, where the Republican successors to the Monarchy hold sway—here too spring has brought about a change. The rugged, sooty little tugs and long, low barges which had the river to themselves all winter have now been joined by the dapper Parisian passenger boats. These famous "bateaux-mouche" skim along between the tree-lined quays from April till early October. Their appearance this year was an unexpected surprise, for they are an expensive enterprise and it had been decided last fall the boats were to be sold and the service stopped. However, due partly to the fact that no buyer for the rather antiquated fleet has yet appeared and partly to popular protest, the Paris Municipal Council voted recently to revive the boats for one more season, though with a reduced schedule of departures, and an increased scale of prices.

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Dress Parades Set Fashions Spring arrives first, and perhaps most magnificently, in Paris at the "spring showings" of the great dressmaking houses. Early on a blustery March afternoon a distinctly discernible stream of women will begin to file into an unimposing doorway. They come in luxurious limousines, in "baby" cars or on foot, but there is in the appearance of almost all of them that quiet something which is Parisian "chic," difficult to define though easy to recognize. Upstairs the spring sunshine pours through tall French windows into a large room strikingly decorated in the soft, light green and pale gold of the Directoire period, forming a delicately appropriate setting for the subdued smartness of scores of women seated in rows along three sides of the long salon.

Here and there an occasional man sits in apprehensive isolation attempting to conceal with casualness an acute consciousness of being out of place. One end is taken up by a small stage, where dark velvet curtains brilliantly flooded with light make a perfect background for the "entrée en scène" of the manikins. One by one, in rapid succession, they stroll across the stage, descend the steps and promenade deliberately down the length of the room. The audience follows with keenly expert eyes the procession of sport costumes, afternoon dresses and evening gowns—all the latest models for spring and summer wear. Generally, an air of busy appraisal and practical consideration characterizes the whole proceeding. Then suddenly there is a gasp, a second's breathless hush and a spontaneous outburst of admiration: the "clou de la collection" has appeared, one of the high points of the fashion season. It may be some daring and specially successful color contrast, a novel ensemble complete even to filmy tulle gloves, the acme of feminine frivolity in the fluffy flow of a feather boa. Or it may be the stark simplicity of a steel-blue lamé evening cape whose sculptured folds have somehow captured all the magic essence of the Middle Ages. To the more abstract masculine eye these "creations," far from being mere garments, represent an artistic medium in which the French genius for composition in line and color is at its best.

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Baby Taxis Cheapen Rides A happy solution is being found for another of Paris' transportation problems, that of the taxi. The first hundred of a great fleet of "baby cabs" takes to the streets this month. These diminutive cabs are designed to carry two large or three smaller passengers, and their fares will be only about half that of the present full-sized taxis. Recent progress in France toward perfecting the small automobile, bringing down operating costs while increasing size and safety, is responsible for this development.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Directions for Directors

REPORTS have it that there will shortly be an exodus of "directors," owing to the prominence being given these days to the very large number of chair warmers which various investigations have disclosed as merely sitting around the counsel table of many business and financial enterprises.

It has been no secret that a great many directorates are made up for the purpose of window dressing, men being invited to serve on boards because it is thought their names will enhance the standing of an institution in public opinion. . . . There are innumerable instances in which men serve on so many boards that it would be impossible for them to keep in touch with the operations of the institutions, and they make no pretense of doing so.

In the circumstances, it would be a wholesome development if it became fashionable to view acceptance of the post of director as carrying with it an obligation to "direct." Stockholders might get a better run for their money, and fewer breaches of trust might be perpetrated. Furthermore, the public . . . might not be so often misled by a list of names in which it has right to believe that it can impose confidence.—*Baltimore (Md.) Sun*